THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO. MEMPHIS, TENN., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1867. VOLUME XVIII.—NUMBER 81

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY & WEEKLY
—BY—
JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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" " per week : : : : : 25
To news-dealers, per copy : : : : : 5
Weekly per annum (in advance) : : : : 5 00

☞ No subscription entered on our mail books for a less time than one month.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square one insertion : : : : : : $1 50
" " each additional insertion : : : 75
" " one week : : : : : : : 4 00
" " two weeks : : : : : : : 6 00
" " three weeks : : : : : : 7 00
" " one month : : : : : : : 8 00

☞ All advertisements considered due after the first insertion.

☞ Eight lines of solid nonpareil constitute a square.

☞ All advertisements in the Special Notice column will be charged 25 cents per line.

☞ Marriage and death notices published as other advertisements.

☞ All advertisements for the APPEAL must be handed in at the Clerk's desk.

☞ *Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.*

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly paper will be charged at same rates, per week or month, as in the Daily, unless by special contract.

☞ Our friends are requested to use their best efforts to send us subscribers, and fill up our lists, and also to forward any items of news that may be of sufficient local importance to warrant their publication.

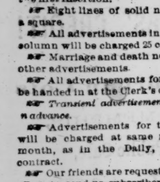
TERMS OF WEEKLY.

As an inducement to get up clubs, we have adopted the following scale of prices, which are as low as our current office expenses will admit of:

One Copy, one year : : : $5 00
To clubs of ten or more, each : : 4 00

Invariably in advance.

MASONIC DIRECTORY.



HEBREW CALENDAR.

A.·. M.·. 5628.

1st Tishri, 30th September, ... 1867.
1st Cheshvan, 30th Oc ober, ... "
1st Kislev, 29th November, ... "
1st Tavet, 29th December, ... "
1st Shevat, 28th January, ... 1868.
1st Ve'ar, 27th February, ... "
1st Nisan, 28th March, ... "
1st Eyar, 26d April, ... "
1st Sivan, 25th May, ... "
1st Tammuz, 24st June, ... "
1st Av, 26th July, ... "
1st Elul, 25th August, ... "

Ash Wednesday, 6th March, ... 1867.
Maunday Thursday, 18th April, ... "
Good Friday, 19th April, ... "
Easter Sunday, 21st April, ... "
Ascension, 30th May ..... "
Pentecost, 9th June, ... "
Saint Andrew's Day, 30th November in each year. ..... ja12 mhi tf

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

1867.

LODGES.

ANGERONA, No. 168. Meets 1st Monday in every month, at Odd-Fellows' Hall, cor. Court and Main. D. B. Forster, 23d Front street, W. M.; John Beamish, Sec'y.

SOUTH MEMPHIS, No. 113. Meets 2d Friday of each month—Hall, cor. Madison and Second. T. T. Sellars, W. M.; Benj. K. Pullen, Sec.

LEILA SCOTT, No. 283. Meets 1st Friday of each month—Hall, cor Madison and Second. John Ainslie, W. M.; H. P. Woodward, Sec.

HAMILTON, No. 296. Meets 3d Friday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. F. S. Stanley, W. M.; W. H. Butts, Sec.

KILWINNING, No. 341 (U. D.) Meets 4th Friday of each month—204 Front street. John A. Worsham, 33d, W. M.; B. K. Pullen, 32d, Sec.

ROYAL ARCH.

PENN Chapter, No 4. Meets 2d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, M. E. H. P.; B. M. Levy, Sec'y.

R. AND S. M.

EUREKA Council, No. 2. Meets 3d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, Th. Ill.; N. J. Wiggin, Sec.

TEMPLE.

CYRENE Commandery, No. 4. Meets 4th Monday of each month. John Zent, Com.; N. J. Wiggin, Rec.

A.·. AND A.·. SCOTTISH RITE.

204 Front Street.

HERMES Lodge of Perfection, 14th; No. 1. Stated Communications 2d Wednesday night of each month. Henry P. Woodard, 32d, G.·. M.; Charles M. Carroll, 14th, Sec.

MITHRAS Lodge of Perfection, 14th.; No. 2. Meets 4th Wednesday of each month. George Mellersh, 32d, G.·. M.; A. B. Fridland, 32d, Sec.

CALPHIA Council of Princes of Jerusalem, 16th.; No. 1. Benj. K. Pullen, 32d., Tarsh.·.; ——, Sec.

CALVARY CHAPTER of Rose Croix, 18th., No. 1. Charles W. Adams, 32d, M.·. W.·.; H. T. Tomlinson, 32d, Sec.

PHILIPPE DUPLESSEIS Council of K—h, 30th., No. 1. Henry P. Woodard, 32d., Comm.·.; William J. Clyde 32d, Rec.·.

CONSISTORY of WEST TENNESSEE, 32d. John Ainslie, 33d., Comm.·. in Chief; Dodge C. Tyler, 32d, Reg.·.

TAILORING, SCOURING

"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

DYEING, SCOURING, —AND— REPAIRING,

Done at short notice by

ISAAC ISAACS,

54 1-2 Jefferson Street.

All orders executed with neatness and dispatch, and entire satisfaction guaranteed when the work is done.

THOS. H. HUNT. J. P. HANSON

Thos. H. Hunt & Co.,

PREMIUM SILK AND WOOLEN DYERS

246 Second Street,

BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND COURT.

SPECIAL attention given to Ladies' Dresses and Shawls. Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Dyed in a superior style.

N. B.—Not answerable for Goods left in store after six months from date of order.

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THE General Southern Freight Office of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has been removed from the old stand to

No. 266 Front Row, over

The well known house of Toof, Phillips & Co.

Through Bills Lading given to all Eastern cities. Rates as low and time as quick as by any other route.

G. R. BLANCHARD, General Freight Agent, Baltimore.
H. F. HECKERT, Western Agent, Cincinnati.

E. D. COBB, Agent
se24 Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Valuable Plantation to Lease.

I WILL Lease, as administrator of Christopher J. Field, dec'd, his Home Place—the place of Clay & Field, and the Plantation known as the Concord Place. These Plantations are in the county of Bolivar, Miss., and in fine condition for cultivation, having been cultivated for years past. There is a new and fine Circular Saw-Mill on the Home Place, for Sale.

For further information apply to or at Paris, Bourbon county, Ky., or to Dr. E. J. Field, on the premises. H. J. CLAY.

oc19 Adm'r C. J. Field, dec'd.

Drug Store for Sale.

A NEW entire new Stock. No unsaleable goods. A Storehouse can be rented at a fair rate. Amount of Stock, about $3,000. Scarcey is at the head of navigation of Little Red River. Two boats per week. Cairo and Fulton Railroad passes the town—is now being built. Town is growing more rapidly than any place in North Arkansas. Terms Cash.

Address H. J. D.,
oc26 diwaw1t Searcy, ARK.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

DENTISTS.

S. HINSON,
DENTIST,
No. 233 Main Street,
CLAY BUILDING.
ap6 dawly

Harris & Blair,
DENTISTS,
No. 217 Corner Second and Adams Sts.,
ADAMS' BLOCK.
J. C. HARRIS. C. L. BLAIR.

LAWYERS.

J. E. TEMPLE,
Attorney at Law,
Solicitor in Bankruptcy and Commissioner of Deeds.
OFFICE—No. 12 Jefferson street, Room No 9, Third Story, Titus Block. oc2 tf

GEO. W. WINCHESTER, Late of Gallatin, Tenn. ROBERT A. HATCHER, Late of Missouri.

WINCHESTER & HATCHER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW and General Collecting Agents, 227 Second Street, Memphis, Tennessee.

A. WRIGHT, L. D. MCKISICK.

WRIGHT & McKISICK,
Attorneys at Law

HAVE removed their office to the Kit Williams Block, Nos. 3 and 4, up-stairs, Madison street. my8

ALBERT PIKE & SON, Little Rock, Ark. PIKE & ADAMS, 293 Main st., Memphis.

L. H. PIKE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
—AND—
Solicitor in Chancery,
Little Rock, - - Arkansas.

Will practice in the Federal and State Courts. Collections promptly attended to. mh3 tf

R. L. DIXON. W. A. PERCY.

DIXON & PERCY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Greenville, Miss., Will practice in the Courts of Washington, Issaquena, Sharkey, Yazoo, Coahoma, Bolivar, Washington and Issaquenna Counties. deo15 1y

TOBACCO AND CIGARS

S. STERNBERG & CO.,

WESTERN AND VIRGINIA

Tobacco Agency,

No. 310 Front Street,

MEMPHIS.

Planters and Merchants Attention.

Tobacco, Tobacco, Tobacco.

WE will forward to your address, upon receipt of your order enclosing the cash, the best brands of Leaf Tobacco at the following prices:

Best Bright Gold Leaf Chewing Tobacco, 25 pounds..... $8 00
Best Bright Gold Leaf Smoking Tobacco, 25 pounds..... 5 00

Any one wishing to engage in the sale of our Tobacco, will receive 15 per cent. upon all amounts of 100 pounds and above.

Address, PHILASNDS & CO.,
au7 3m 464 West Chestnut s., Louisville, Ky.

UNITED STATES BONDED WAREHOUSE.

EDMONDS, PETTIGREW & CO.,
—WHOLESALE—
TOBACCO
Commission Merchants,
No. 37 Jefferson Street,
MEMPHIS. : : : TENNESSEE.

HAVING perfected our arrangements with the Manufacturers in Virginia and the West, are prepared to supply the trade at Factors' prices, keeping always on hand a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of the various brands of Tobacco, which we have selected ESPECIALLY FOR THIS TRADE.

Merchants and Jobbers will find it to their interest to examine our stock before buying elsewhere. se22 1m

HENDERSON OWEN, late of Brown & Owen. R. S. MCNUTT, late of McNutt, Trotter & Bailey. J. C. P. HAMMOND.

OWEN, M'NUTT & CO.,
Cotton and Tobacco Factors,

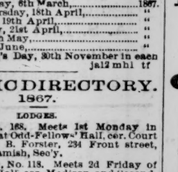
RECEIVING, Forwarding and General Commission Merchants, No. 3 Monroe street. ☞ All Cotton, Tobacco, or other Produce, consigned to us, insured, unless otherwise instructed. Bagging, Rope and other supplies furnished at the lowest market price. oc15-ft

C. C. PARTEE, Late Vernon, Partee & Clay. B. FRANK HARBERT, Memphis, Tenn.

PARTEE & HARBERT,
Cotton and Tobacco Factors,
AND GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
14 Monroe Street,
Bet. Main and Front, MEMPHIS, TENN.

☞ Cash Advances made on Consignments. Bagging, Rope and Supplies furnished. oc10 wm adam

THURMOND, FOSTER & CO.,



TOBACCO FACTORS
AND GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
7 Monroe street.
se26

Western and Virginia Tobacco Agency.
MAYER, MARSHUETZ & CO.,

HAVING perfected our arrangements with the Manufacturers in Virginia and the West, are prepared to supply the trade at Factors' prices, keeping always on hand a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of the various brands of Tobacco, which we have selected ESPECIALLY FOR THIS TRADE.

Merchants and Jobbers will find it to their interest to examine our stock before buying elsewhere. se22 1m

Dealers in Imported and Domestic

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MEMPHIS APPEAL

THE FINANCES.

The financial condition of the country has had its share in producing the startling results of the elections in Ohio and Pennsylvania, and in convincing the leading Radicals themselves sometime since, as we happen to know that some of them admitted, that the days of their party were numbered.

In an admirable speech made at Columbus, Ohio, on the 30th of September, Mr. S. S. Cox said:

There is another and equally potent means by which the earnings of the industrious class may be preyed upon without their knowledge, and converted to the use and benefit of the indolent and the rich. This is by affecting the prices of merchandise through a change in the currency.

When your rulers left the Constitution and made legal tender of paper, they left the currency of God and Democracy, gold. You are the sufferers. Let me illustrate. Recollect always that the value of all things depends upon their relative supply and demand; for instance, if there are twice as many sums of ten cents seeking to be sold for coffee, as there are pounds of coffee seeking to be sold for sums of ten cents, then the price of coffee would be twenty cents per pound. If, on the contrary, there are twice as many pounds of coffee seeking to be sold for sums of ten cents, as there were sums of ten cents seeking to be sold for coffee, then the price of coffee would be five cents per pound. This is what we may call the natural price, as the relation between supply and demand.

Many of you must remember that in 1837—mark, now, I am speaking of gold paying times altogether—in the early part of 1836, before the great crash came, the prices of things were very high. Real estate was high, labor was high, provisions were high, and all things that were needed were high. Now, what was the reason of this? The reason is as simple as daylight. There was a great deal of currency in the country. There were over fifty million dollars of gold and silver currency, $149,195,890 of bank note currency, and $525,115,702 of promissory note currency, together with some five hundred million dollars of book account, that made the inflation. Altogether, the currency of that year amounted to $1,225,000,000, with a population in the country of seventeen millions. Now, mark what is the year 1843. What was the state of the country then? Why there were but $58,563,600 of bank-note currency, and $254,544,938 of promissory note currency. As for private note currency, $150,000,000 would cover the whole amount. Now add together these sums together. In 1843 there were some sixty million dollars in specie afloat in this country. Add to this $58,563,600 in bank notes, $250,000,000 of book accounts, and we have $523,000,000 as the total currency of 1843. The population was then about nineteen millions.

What were the prices of things in 1843? The dwelling house that brought $500 a year in 1837 now rented for $250 a year. The man who had stuck for a dollar and a half a day for labor in 1837, was now better off with seventy-five cents, because that seventy-five cents purchased more things for his use than the dollar and a half did in 1837. Flour, which was worth $12 per barrel, fell to prime beef, from $8 75 per barrel, fell to $3; mess pork from $24 30 to $8; sugar from eight cents to four, and so on. You therefore see, my friends, that it was the currency, in this instance, which made all the difference, for all taxes in 1837 and 1843 did not materially differ.

Now, let us come back to things as they are at the present time. Here is a speculator in Chicago who holds a million barrels of flour, worth ten dollars a barrel. Now, if that man could only get the whole amount of currency in the country suddenly doubled, he knows perfectly well that in a month's time he will get twenty dollars a barrel for this flour. It is, therefore, this man's interest to have the currency inflated. He, therefore, goes to Washington, and lobbies to get a bill through extending the issues of the national banks and authorizing them to issue more currency and to discount more paper. If in Congress, I never would vote to help such speculation and fraud.

There is another man in New York who has his store filled with dry goods, worth, on an average, say twenty-five cents per yard. He knows very well that if he can get the currency doubled he can sell his stuffs at fifty cents per yard. It is thus that Mr. Stewart, in that way, and not by ordinary trade, returns his four millions income. The speculator comes before you and tells you we are going to have national banks and more paper money, and how patriotism and the Radical party both demand it. He hurrahs for the father of all the greenbacks, Gov. Chase, as the savior of the country. He inveighs against the contraction of the currency. He don't want to hear the chink of the Democratic dollar. I would never, for any conservative purpose, vote to increase the issue of greenbacks. If you want to pay off any debts with them, prompt they be paid, use what you have, and come down to the constitutional, Democratic currency of nature and of God—gold and silver. If it hurts to do this it is the hurt of the skillful surgeon—you have to stand it or die.

He argued against the exemption of Government bonds from taxation, and summed up his position on these subjects as follows:

First. All changes in legislation, except changes by repeal, are, as a general thing, changes in conflict with the interests of the industrial classes. These changes are the result of Radical rule.

Second. Prices are the relation between the quantity; that is to say, the currency afloat, and the quantity of commodities and labor seeking to be disposed of within a country open to free and rapid immigration. These prices have been inflated by Radical rule.

Third. This relation can only be disturbed by means of changes in taxes and changes in currency. This disturbance is the result of Radical rule.

Fourth. That advantage is taken of the fact by cunning and unscrupulous capitalists, and selfish and ambitious politicians, to increase their ill-gotten gains and their pernicious influence; and those men are the upholders of the Radical paper-mongering policy.

Fifth. They secure these gains from all future loss or vicissitude by investing in Government bonds, which, by a law of their own dishonorable making, they have unjustly caused to be exempted from taxation, by Radical legislation.

The *National Intelligencer* has these sensible and pertinent remarks:

It was obvious enough during the war, when the policy was adopted of launching upon an ocean of expenditure, without thought of resources, reefs, hidden rocks, or an iron bound coast so that the elevation of negroes to the rank of white men was achieved, that whatever gold there was in the land must, if possible, be monopolized to control the money market in the imagined interests of public creditors, or capitalists, or merchants. The Government Juggernaut, driven as it was in a cause that appealed to the strongest feelings of the people of the North, was scarcely able to restrain paper values within such rational limits as the hopes, rather than the reason, of able financiers would have suggested. But the conflict of arms closed two years and a half since. The price of gold is not proportionally larger than it has been at other times when there has been suspension of specie payment. As compared with such times the amount of gold is in much greater proportion to paper circulation than then.

In other days the supply or production of gold was very limited as compared to the vast volume of paper money, so-called. Now it is great. One thing is very certain, that as long as the Secretary of the Treasury is to keep a hundred or two millions of gold in hand there will be not only the loss of interest upon that sum, which the people must make up by a standing taxation, but there will be no resumption of specie payment; and, of course, of that steadiness in monetary affairs that is a necessity in the great marts of commerce.

And, speaking of the letter of B. F. BUTLER to the New York *Tribune*, insisting on the right of the Government to pay the principal of the five-twenties in currency, the New York *World* says:

It does demonstrate that the financial policy of Mr. Chase was a muddle and a bungle; demonstrates that this policy was self-vacillating, inconsistent, and self-contradictory, that amid the confusing cross lights the rights of the public creditors and the obligations of the Government are open to endless questionings, and liable to be tossed hither and thither in a fluctuating sea of uncertainties. The editor of the *Tribune* stands foremost among Mr. Chase's admirers and eulogists, and the evasive feebleness of his rejoinder to Butler corroborates the conclusion that Mr. Chase was a financial charlatan. It is susceptible of historical proof that the contradictory loan laws were drafted by the then Secretary of the Treasury. We know this fact from the most authentic source; it was publicly stated by Mr. Hooper, the organ of the Committee of Ways and Means in the House of Representatives. Gen. Butler is enabled to make out a plausible case, because the various laws are a clashing set of inconsistent enactments, instead of a harmonious system. It is quite true, as Gen. Butler states that the greenbacks are a tender for everything except government interest and duties on imports. The language inscribed on every greenback means nothing, or it means that the greenbacks must be accepted in payment of the public debt. It is true that there are other enactments inconsistent with this; it is true that Mr. Chase made promises and held out inducements of quite a contrary tenor; but is a farrago of jostling enactments and promises such a financial policy as the country had a right to expect from an able minister of finance? The fact that he left the door open for such unsettling controversies as have arisen; that he furnished the materials for such specious arguments as those advanced by Gen. Butler, must cause his lauded ability as a financier to pass into a total eclipse.

How easy it would have been, by a little consideration and foresight, to avoid discussions which tend to shake the public credit to its foundation! How easy it would have been to furnish argument to the *Tribune* which would have tripped up Butler's heels by a single touch of its toe! A single additional word inscribed on the greenbacks, the two little words "in coin" transplanted from the ten-forty to the five-twenty loan bill, would have left Butler and those who think with him, without a shred of plausible argument. If Gen. Butler's doctrine is as pernicious as the *Tribune* declares it to be, why was there not forecast enough to shut the door against it?

* * *

It is but a day or two since the *Tribune* praised Mr. Chase as our most accomplished financier since Hamilton. But how could so great a genius for finance have left open this yawning gap through which, by the *Tribune's* own showing, there flows annually fifty millions of wasted treasure, when the insertion of two short words in the statutes drawn by this famous financier would have shut up this great sluice-way forever? Why were the words "in coin" in the ten-forty bill and not in the five-twenty bill? What could Butler say for himself, if those words had been inserted instead of being omitted? Their omission, which can be proved to have been by design, and the making of the greenbacks a tender for everything except customs duties and Government interest, enable Butler to make out a case so plausible that his views will find a wide acceptance as soon as a considerable contraction of the currency causes the pressure of taxes to be more severely felt. It is for the admirers of Mr. Chase to explain why he left the public credit exposed to such specious and damaging attacks. If he meant to pay the five-twenties in coin, why did he not so draw the statute as to leave the point free from doubt? The *Tribune* would not then have been driven to Pelagius' subterfuge for arguments to supply the acknowledged silence of the law on a point deemed vital to the public credit. It is Mr. Chase, not Gen. Butler, that is shaking public confidence; for Gen. Butler is only exposing the defects in financial arrangements. His "system" is a chaos of contradictions, of which it is as easy to prove one thing as another of its clashing parts. We could point out other inconsistencies equally gross; but those we have exposed will suffice at the present. If Mr. Chase is run for President, we can promise that his financial renown will be pretty thoroughly riddled.

TYRANNY.

We take the following article from that most excellent and able journal, the *Telegraph*, published in the little town of Washington, in South Arkansas, and edited by JOHN R. EAKIN, a Tennessean, an accomplished lawyer, and one of the most vigorous, polished and forcible writers within the circle of our knowledge. It is much to be regretted that his signal ability has not a wider field in which to display itself:

It is tyranny in any Government to erect a multitude of new offices and send out swarms of officers to harrass the people and eat out their substance. So says the Declaration of Independence.

Congress has erected a multitude of new offices by the Freedman's Bureau bills, and has sent out all over the South swarms of officers, who (with honorable individual exceptions) harrass the people, and eat that substance which could only get the whole amount of currency in the country suddenly doubled, he knows perfectly well that in a month's time he will get twenty dollars a barrel for this flour. It is, therefore, this man's interest to have the currency inflated. He, therefore, goes to Washington, and lobbies to get a bill through extending the issues of the national banks and authorizing them to issue more currency and to discount more paper. If in Congress, I never would vote to help such speculation and fraud.

There is another man in New York who has his store filled with dry goods, worth, on an average, say twenty-five cents per yard. He knows very well that if he can get the currency doubled he can sell his stuffs at fifty cents per yard. It is thus that Mr. Stewart, in that way, and not by ordinary trade, returns his four millions income. The speculator comes before you and tells you we are going to have national banks and more paper money, and how patriotism and the Radical party both demand it. He hurrahs for the father of all the greenbacks, Gov. Chase, as the savior of the country. He inveighs against the contraction of the currency. He don't want to hear the chink of the Democratic dollar. I would never, for any conservative purpose, vote to increase the issue of greenbacks. If you want to pay off any debts with them, prompt they be paid, use what you have, and come down to the constitutional, Democratic currency of nature and of God—gold and silver. If it hurts to do this it is the hurt of the skillful surgeon—you have to stand it or die.

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In other days the supply or production of gold was very limited as compared to the vast volume of paper money, so-called. Now it is great. One thing is very certain, that as long as the Secretary of the Treasury is to keep a hundred or two millions of gold in hand there will be not only the loss of interest upon that sum, which the people must make up by a standing taxation, but there will be no resumption of specie payment; and, of course, of that steadiness in monetary affairs that is a necessity in the great marts of commerce.

And, speaking of the letter of B. F. BUTLER to the New York *Tribune*, insisting on the right of the Government to pay the principal of the five-twenties in currency, the New York *World* says:

It does demonstrate that the financial policy of Mr. Chase was a muddle and a bungle; demonstrates that this policy was self-vacillating, inconsistent, and self-contradictory, that amid the confusing cross lights the rights of the public creditors and the obligations of the Government are open to endless questionings, and liable to be tossed hither and thither in a fluctuating sea of uncertainties. The editor of the *Tribune* stands foremost among Mr. Chase's admirers and eulogists, and the evasive feebleness of his rejoinder to Butler corroborates the conclusion that Mr. Chase was a financial charlatan. It is susceptible of historical proof that the contradictory loan laws were drafted by the then Secretary of the Treasury. We know this fact from the most authentic source; it was publicly stated by Mr. Hooper, the organ of the Committee of Ways and Means in the House of Representatives. Gen. Butler is enabled to make out a plausible case, because the various laws are a clashing set of inconsistent enactments, instead of a harmonious system. It is quite true, as Gen. Butler states that the greenbacks are a tender for everything except government interest and duties on imports. The language inscribed on every greenback means nothing, or it means that the greenbacks must be accepted in payment of the public debt. It is true that there are other enactments in-

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

Noon Dispatches.

[WESTERN ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTS.]

WASHINGTON, November 5.—All the mutilated National Bank notes sent to the office of the Comptroller of the currency for distribution and exchange for new notes should be in packages of $500, and should in all cases be cancelled before sending, by cutting out the signatures of the officers, otherwise the notes will be returned, at the expense of the bank, for cancellation.

The Impeachment Committee, both majority and minority, will have reports ready to present on the opening of Congress. The majority will report against, while the minority will favor impeachment.

PARIS, November 4—Evening.—The following intelligence was received here from Rome this morning at six o'clock.

The Papal troops, supported by the French troops, attacked Garibaldi at Monte Rotondo, and defeated him. Some say he is a prisoner; others assert he was at Keibo half an hour before the attack commenced.

Garibaldi, finding his retreat was cut off, fought his way to the town of Monte Rotondo, where he was reinforced by some Italian troops, but the French coming to the assistance of the Pontifical soldiers, he was beaten. The following account comes from another source:

Garibaldi was attacked and defeated on Sunday. He retreated and surrendered to the Italians.

PARIS, November 4—Gen. Lamarmora, who was sent to Paris by the King of Italy on a mission, the nature of which has not been divulged, returned to Florence, having failed in accomplishing the objects for which he was despatched hither.

The ultimatum of Napoleon was presented by the Charge d'Affairs at Florence on Saturday last, November 2d, and an instant reply was demanded.

LONDON, November 4—Midnight riots have taken place at several points in Paris, but have been suppressed.

A RADICAL EDITOR ON THE GRANT MOVEMENT.

From the Louisville Courier.]

It is admitted, among Ohio politicians, that Col. Don Piatt is one of the shrewdest of the Radical leaders in that State. Alluding to the movement in Radical circles in favor of Gen. Grant as the candidate of that party for the next Presidency, Col. Piatt, in his paper, the Macon-Cheek *Press*, writes:

"It is no time to take council of our fears, or to hearken to the enemy. Already certain shallow pated politicians * * * have raised a despairing cry for Grant."

He then goes on to translate this despairing cry into plain English, and to tell what it means. He says "it is a cry of terror, and as sensless as it is shameful." "It means," says he, "when translated into plain English, that the people no longer believe in our principles or sustain our measures;" "a makeshift that the party are ready to abandon both and "run on Grant" It is, as he thinks, a movement to substitute an available *man* in the stead of Radical *principles* and *measures*, hoping that Grant will carry the party through, when those principles and measures would not. It is an acknowledgment of defeat beforehand, which they virtually concede to be inevitable, unless they can get some *man* who is more popular than their *policy*, and whose popularity is sufficient to carry successfully the odium which now attaches to that policy. "Very well," says this Radical editor, "Grant has not much political sagacity, but his friends Thurlow Weed and James Gordon Bennett will help him to a correct reading of our condition. He their candidate and is made available by our misfortunes. He will have to carry us and our principles, and not we him." And then he adds:

"This is no new move in politics. It is a pleasant sort of suicide, and made illustrious by the late Whig party. In it we have a semblance of victory, without its substance, and march in solemn grandeur to our own graves."

This is the clearest unmasking and most searching review, from a Radical source, of the recent Grant movement, that we have seen. It furnishes evidence that those wily politicians in the Radical party who are trying to put Grant forward, will meet with a prompt opposition. Meantime, the General maintains that same stubborn silence which has ever characterized him, and all the efforts, so industriously applied, to make him speak out in favor of Radical principles and measures, has so far proved unavailing. Finally this Radical editor concludes with the following:

"We cannot turn our backs on tried statesmen and not abandon our principles. We can nominate Gen. George H. Thomas, and still retain our platform and continue our fight. If, however, we were worthy our past, we would nominate Salmon P. Chase, and if defeated would go down in honor, with the hope, vouchsafe truth, justice and humanity, to rise again in triumph."

MR. AND MRS. LINCOLN.

From the New York World.]

There are certain newspapers of the Republican persuasion—the "moral idea" type—who protest with great vehemence against popular subscriptions of money to aid Mrs. Lincoln. Many, indeed most of them, start out with the proposition that Mr. Lincoln was a model of pecuniary and political virtue, while his wife was and is quite the opposite. The arguments of these journals are of three classes. One is that Mr. Lincoln was a model of pecuniary and political virtue, while his wife was and is quite the opposite. One is that Mr. Lincoln, before his election to be President, had next to no property whatever, and his wife had thus been accustomed to a life of simple small expenditure, so that it ought not to be a hardship to her to now live with economy, as it would to a woman reared in luxury. Another is that she lived a vicious life at the White House, obtaining dinners, parties and personal ornaments by improper practices, for which, if she now suffers, it is no more than she deserves. Others say that Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln both going to the White House poor, Mr. Lincoln on his death left a handsome estate, amounting to some eighty or ninety thousand dollars, the income of which Mrs. Lincoln enjoys with her children, and that is enough for her.

Now, it seems to us that none of these stories are at all creditable to the public career of Mr. Lincoln in Washington, and that the Republican journals referred to, while striking at the wife, are really hitting the husband.

In the first place, who was Mrs. Lincoln compelled to resort to the out-of-the-way contrivances related by Mr. Thurlow Weed, to pay for dinners given to distinguished foreigners? Why was she driven to procure the dresses and jewelry from office-hunters and others? Did Mr. Lincoln expend his salary in whole or in chief part, while in office? If he did, where did it go? Nobody ever heard of gifts from him to charitable objects. Why was his wife left to "browse around" for food and clothes, annoying Secretary Smith and Secretary Seward? This is upon the theory that he spent his income liberally.

If Mr. Lincoln was poor when he entered, and rich when he left the White House, then, out of mere desire of accumulation, he must have withheld from his wife money to enable her to support herself as becomes the wife of the President, and thus driven her to a life of shame. More than that, he must have given entertainments, such as they were, for which he did not intend to pay out of his own pocket, but the expense of which he expected his wife to defray by unlawful and indecent contrivances.

These Republican journals charge that even prior to Mr. Lincoln's death his wife sold the White House furniture. If this be so, Mr. Lincoln must have known of the transaction.

Mr. Lincoln certainly knew that he appointed Watt, a laborer in the White House grounds, to be a Lieutenant in the army, and that the latter was then kept in the Executive Mansion as a steward, drawing army pay all the time.

If Mr. Lincoln saved as much of his salary as these Republicans claim, he surely knew all the time that his household expenses were being paid by somebody else in an illigitimate way!

In a word, if what these "moral-idea" patriots say is true, Mr. Lincoln must been a knave or a fool?

How strange it is that when one sinks the probe deep into the doings of the Republican party in power, something is inevitably struck which emits a frightful stench!

SALE OF THE
Trezevant Lands
On Thursday, November 14.

ON the near approach of this important sale, we desire to inform those parties wishing to examine the grounds before the sale, that a conveyance to the premises will leave our office DAILY AT NINE A.M., and return at one o'clock.

The sale will open at Lot Number One, on the Old State Line road, opposite the residence of Col. W. T. Avery.

Public competition having been invited, no bid will be received at private sale.

Every lot put up will be sold positively and without reserve, and with the pledge of the owner and the Auctioneers that there shall be no fictitious bidding.

ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO.,
nov2 1w Auctioneers.

A. WRIGHT.

LOTTERIES.

NO GIFT ENTERPRISE
Or any other Swindle!

MISSOURI AND KENTUCKY STATE AND HAVANA LOTTERIES.

ONLY LEGAL LOTTERIES IN U. S.

THEY are drawn under State Charters; have been drawn for over FORTY YEARS.

Bonds must be and are deposited with U. S. Collector as Security.

The prizes are drawn in public by two sworn Commissioners appointed by the State.

Must be drawn if tickets are sold or not.

PRIZES ALL CASH.

There are two State Drawings each day, and two Havana Drawings each month.

Drawings can be seen two hours after purchase of tickets.

One-half the Tickets are Prizes.

Prizes paid on day of purchase.

Tickets $1 to $20, according to Scheme.

Prizes $1 to $100,000, according to scheme.

Principal Agent, GEO. W. VAN VOAST, No. 10 Jefferson street.

SECOND DRAWING
—OF THE—
Southern Asylum
LAND COMPANY,
TO TAKE PLACE AT
HERNANDO, MISS.,
AUGUST, 1867.

THE First Drawing, which took place at Hernando, Miss., on the 15th inst., was attended with unusual success, when it is remembered that but a few weeks elapsed from the inception of the enterprise to that event. $17,000 worth of tickets having been sold, a like amount of property was drawn for, under the supervision of gentlemen selected by the ticket holders present. The utmost harmony and good feeling pervaded those present, and, as will be seen from the subjoined certificate of the Managers, the drawing was conducted to a close in a most gratifying and satisfactory manner:

HERNANDO, MISS., June 15, 1867.

We hereby certify that the above report of the First Drawing of the Southern Asylum is correct, and that the drawing was in every respect characterized by a spirit of fairness and justness unsurpassed by any drawing of which we have any knowledge. The Managers of the Company placed the tickets and wheels under our sole management and control.

Signed:
ROBERT THOMPSON,
N. S. MERRIWETHER,
W. W. CAMPTON,
M. MORPHIS,
JOHN AINSLIE,
Committee.

J. M. HALL, Clerk.

The Prizes drawn on this occasion numbered Forty-seven, and were paid at the Winchester House of Memphis, Tenn., Corinth, Miss., and Hernando, Miss., deeds to which have been made to the lucky ticket-holders. For this second drawing, however, we are able to offer our patrons still better inducements in the way of interest themselves in our scheme. From the lengthy list of property, much of which has already been advertised to the public, we select the following:

OUR LIST OF PRIZES.

The First and Capital Prize.

Col. M. C. Galloway's valuable residence, corner of Court and Third streets, Memphis, Tenn., fronting on Court street in the city, and in the vicinity of all the Federal, State and County offices. Lot 37½ feet front by 83½ deep. Valued at $20,000.

Second Prize.

A cottage residence of ten rooms, with lot 60x100, in the city of Chicago, Ill., only three-quarters of a mile from the corner of the city, and within one block of the street railroad intersecting every part of the city. Valued at $5000.

Third Prize.

One residence lot adjoining above property, 25x100 feet; very available for residence and desirably located. Values at $80".

Fourth Prize.

One residence lot adjoining above property, 25x100 feet. Valued at $800.

Fifth Prize.

One residence lot adjoining above, also 25x100 feet. Valued at $800.

Sixth Prize.

A most valuable manufacturing site with a perpetual fall of 37 feet, on Wolf river, in Winston county, Alabama, with 160

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

Vera Atque Honesta Dicere.

WEDNESDAY, : : : : NOVEMBER 6, 1867

ALBERT PIKE, EDITOR.
LEON TROUSDALE, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.
HARRY BEER, LOCAL EDITOR.
R. T. ENGLISH, COMMERCIAL, FINANCIAL AND RIVER EDITOR.
JOHN AINSLIE, CASHIER AND BUSINESS MANAGER.

Editorial Rooms—No. 302 MAIN STREET, UP STAIRS OVER GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.
Business Office—No. 18 MADISON STREET.

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John E. Reardon, Little Rock, Ark.
Richard Thruston, Van Buren, Ark.
Read Fletcher, Pine Bluff, Ark.
Jno. R. Eakin, Washington, Ark.
Rev. A. R. Winfield, Camden, Ark.
C. G. Joy, Bolivar, Tenn.

PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE CONDUCT OF THE APPEAL.

A GOVERNMENT of white men for white men; and no political miscegenation.

LOYALTY to the Union of the STATES: FIDELITY to the Constitution in its true extent and meaning: Obedience to and maintenance of all law, State and National, constitutionally enacted.

RESISTANCE to Tyranny, Usurpation and Oppression, of one man or many; and to all encroachments upon the rights of freemen or of States, or upon the just and Constitutional prerogatives of any Department of the State or National Governments.

NO ESTABLISHMENTS of Military despotisms, no enthroning of martial law, no suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus, no slaying of citizens by Military Commission, no interference with the Courts, no *lettres de cachet*, in time of peace.

STRICT SUBORDINATION of the Military to the Civil Power.

NO STANDING ARMIES of States in time of peace.

RESTORATION of disfranchised citizens to all rights and privileges of which they have been dissolved; no prosecutions or disqualifications for political opinions; for the PAST, oblivion of offences; for the PRESENT and FUTURE, UNION, PEACE, LAW and ORDER.

PERPETUAL ASSURANCE to all freemen of the African race, of all the CIVIL rights of freemen.

NO REPUDIATION, by State or Nation, of any honest and lawful debt.

NO REVIVAL of old party differences; but a Union of all Conservative men, of all former parties, who revere the Constitution, to restore the old land-marks of the Government.

NO LEGISLATION to plunder one portion of the country for the profit of another portion.

WHATEVER is JUST; whatever is RIGHT; whatever is of GOOD REPUTE, and worthy of the descendants of English freemen.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in the APPEAL, must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, as a guarantee of his good faith and responsibility.

Business letters should be addressed to "THE APPEAL," Memphis.

Communications for publication must be written on one side of the page only, and with all other matters connected with the editorial department, should be addressed: EDITORS OF THE APPEAL, Memphis.

We cannot, as a rule, undertake to return articles not found suitable for publication.

"MILD CONFISCATION."

The phrase was singularly illustrative of the diabolical malice of the venomous old man who employed it. There was in it a concentrated malignity that no vituperative or bitter words could have expressed.

The New Orleans *Times* aptly enough applies the phrase to the new devilry of empowering negro proletaires to load cities with debts and oppress the owners of property with taxes, by their votes. It would be difficult to find language severe enough fitly to characterize this most ingenious refinement of villainous, unprincipled and detestable injustice.

The *Times* gives the following account of a case in Louisiana, in which, even by white men, a city was burdened with a heavy debt, by the vote of those who held no property to be taxed, and who had, in right and reason and common sense, no interest in the matter, or title to be heard in regard to it. It says:

The tax payers of this city are every year reminded, in a disagreeable manner, of one of the most outrageous public swindles which was ever perpetrated upon a people. This reminder consists of a certain fractional tax on their real and personal estate for the special purpose of paying the interest and principal on the bonds issued by the city to the Pontchartrain Railroad. The history of the audacious plot by which the corporation was entrapped into this heavy obligation, in addition to the other heavy burdens of our people, is familiar to the older residents. Suffice it to say, for the benefit of those who have become citizens since the events referred to, that the indebtedness in question was created by a corrupt and selfish scheme of certain speculators who, under the pretext and pledge of applying the money to the extension of the Pontchartrain Railroad to Mobile, obtained the bonds of the city to a large amount, and instead of applying them to the pretended object, divided the same among themselves. What was not thus applied was used in an election by which the proposition to tax the property holders of the city to the extent of popular ratification. The tax, we need scarcely say, was carried by a large majority; but the tax payers—those who have had to pay and are now paying for these bonds voted in a body against this proposition, but their opposition was of no avail, for the free and independent suffragans who paid no taxes, went almost unanimously for it. Thus it was that the tax payers have been compelled for the last ten years, and will be compelled for ten or twenty years to come, to pay out of their diminished incomes a sum large enough to defray the expenses of the public schools of the city, and for which there has not only been no return, but not the slightest attempt or effort was ever made, to perform the obligation upon which these bonds were obtained.

This was an impressive lesson to our people of the folly, injustice and outrage of this modern system of mild confiscation by which the non-tax paying portion of the community, through the agency of universal suffrage, are enabled to vote away the property of the minority without their consent and without just or equitable compensation.

No man can even guess at the mischievous and fatal consequences that must result to our cities, and perhaps in as great measure to our counties, from giving negro paupers the right to vote in respect to municipal affairs. It is in this that negro suffrage becomes superlatively infamous. To vote upon a proposition to charge a city with a debt is not in any true sense an exercise of the right of suffrage. It is, on the contrary, the consent of individuals to the assumption or creation of a debt, or a protest against it, as to which none have any right to a voice on whom the burthen of the charge is not to rest.

It is quite evident that if negro votes can so create debts and burthens, cities, counties and States will soon be bankrupt. It will soon become almost insanity to own property in a city, if negro votes can impose upon it unlimited burthens; and one may certainly be excused for feeling a just and righteous indignation, when such a power is conferred on ignorant, thriftless, penniless proletaires, by the rescript of a military satrap, whose will is the law for his subjects. Who dreamed, seven years ago, that such outrages and crimes against private right would, in his day, be perpetrated and applauded on this Continent? When we hear of them, we regret that the Furies of the Ancients, '*vindices facinoram atque sceleris*,' the avengers of villainies and crimes, were only imaginary. But we are so used to outrages now, that nothing startles us. We wonder and are amazed at nothing. It hardly stirs an emotion to see the brutal hordes of semi-savages swarming to the polls in a city, to vote to tax the property-holders for the paving of the streets or a subscription to a distant railroad. If our CÆSARS are not cruel as DOMITIAN and licentious as BORGIA, we are content, or benumbed and apathetic, like men stupified with opium. We hardly dare even to hope for the coming of better days. We seem to ourselves to live and walk in an ugly dream, and Constitutional liberty is a dim and indistinct phantom that we hardly descry in the distance.

If MILTON'S fallen angels were realities, how the rafters of hell would shake with their contemptuous laughter at the folly and madness of the men who have given the powers of government in ten States into the hands of black barbarians, and made the whole a caricature and a burlesque, to end, in all likelihood, in a gigantic tragedy!

☞ A RUMOR that the Chattanooga Railroad is about to pass into the hands of the General Government is incorrect. The Company is not apprised of any such change.

WHAT MANNER OF MEN SHALL BE CANDIDATES?

We have spoken heretofore of the reluctance with which men once Whigs, who became Republicans when the Missouri Compromise was repealed, and who have until recently acted with the Radical faction, will join the Democratic party. Whenever and wherever it had the power, it ostracised them; and so rooted in its nature was this illiberality, that even in the South, when she needed not only all the patriotism and all the valour, but also all the wisdom and all the experience of all her sons, to assist in her desperate and heroic struggle for independence, those in power could not forget the old animosities, and it was rare indeed to see one who had been a Whig entrusted with any office, civil or military. Of the scores and scores of Brigadier Generals, we do not believe that ten had been Whigs. All the old Democratic habits and practices were transplanted from Washington to Richmond; and it was attempted to dispense, as far as possible, with the services of Whigs in all departments of the new Government.

The St. Louis *Republican*, which we remember as once a Whig journal, speaking of the result of the elections in California, and of the probability that Mr. HOGE, once a member of Congress from Illinois, for many years a resident of California, and distinguished among the leaders of the Democratic party there, will be put forward to be the successor of CONNESS in the Senate of the United States, says, and says it most wisely and opportunely:

We trust he is personally, wholly worthy of the place proposed for him; but if there is anybody in California worthier, let the worthiest be selected. There are among the heretofore members of the Republican party thousands and scores of thousands who are disgusted and sick of Radicalism. But they scarcely know who to go to if they quit that party, such is their distrust of the Democratic party. Now, without the aid of these, it is impossible for the Democrats to overthrow Radicalism; and they cannot get this aid unless they show by acts that they honestly mean to give the country a better government than the Radical leaders give it. The Democratic party is now no doubt the party of the Constitution. It is the party which stands up for the republican institutions bequeathed to us by the fathers of the country. Their principles and policy, if they could be made effective, would put a new face on affairs among us. That party, if in power, and carrying out its principles, would bring order out of chaos, create a better feeling than now exists in the country, and disperse the gloom that pervades the land.

A party capable of such a reform ought to succeed. But it cannot without drawing to it many of those who have hitherto been opposed to it. It, therefore, should commend itself to those heretofore Republicans, not only by forcible declarations of its principles, but by acts which often leave a stronger impression than declarations. No acts are more striking than the selection of representative men or standard bearers. These men should be chosen both for their fitness for the place assigned them and for their general worth aside from politics. The Democrats, however, flushed with hopes of victory, should repress every symptom of a disposition to seize offices as spoils, and avoid all quarrels among themselves on that score. Never was there a time when the Democratic party should so steadily keep in mind the admonition of one of their great leaders: "Everything for the cause, nothing for men." The meaning of which motto is, that men must be selected with no view but to strengthen the cause, while the cause must not be endangered to gratify the aspirations of unworthy and improper men. If the thousand among the Republicans who are sick of Radicalism can see such evidences that the Democratic party is honestly laboring to save the country from its present misrule, they will not be deterred by the stale cry of "disloyalty," and the other played out catch words of the Radical rule which is ruining us.

IMPORTANT TO MEMPHIS AND OUR RAILROAD CONNECTIONS.

The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company has a location along the thirty-fifth parallel, from a point as yet undefined, in the Valley of the Canadian river, to the Pacific ocean, and from such undefined point, (which will probably be in the neighborhood of Webber's Falls or North Fork Town), there are to be two branches, one running to Springfield in Missouri, and the other to Fort Smith, there connecting with the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad. By reason, as alleged, of improper treatment at the hands of the authorities of Missouri, in connection with their work, the Company have concluded to commence the work of construction at Fort Smith.

We are glad that the Company have at last concluded under its new *regime*, to do that which it ought to have decided to do from the beginning, if for no other reason than that they will, at Fort Smith, have a river communication at once that can be relied upon for six or eight months in the year; whereas, at their initial point in Missouri, to-wit, Springfield, they would be one hundred miles from any means of communication by river or rail with the East. Besides, the connection by rail between Fort Smith and Memphis may reasonably be expected to be completed long before the connection can be made between St. Louis and Springfield, as we learn from a reliable source that a contract has just been made in New York which will secure our connection with Fort Smith, by rail, within a very short period of time. We also understand that the Southwest Pacific Railroad Company, upon whose success the connection at Springfield must depend, contemplate a suit with the authorities of Missouri, which must necessarily cause delay in its construction. There seems therefore, a probability, if not a certainty, that Memphis will soon have it within her power to reach forth and grasp the rich trade of New Mexico and the intermediate country. Should this prove to be the case, we earnestly hope that nothing shall be wanting on the part of our authorities and citizens to secure so rich a prize.

It is needless to comment upon the very great advantages Memphis must derive from the construction of this trans-continental road, and every thing that can be done by the authorities and the people of Arkansas and Tennessee toward the furtherance of this great enterprise should be done without delay and without reluctance.

INTIMIDATION OF VOTERS.

A great deal of virtuous indignation has been unnecessarily expended in Radicaldom, upon the subject of what it termed the "bribery" of voters, by the refusal of Conservatives to employ negroes who voted to continue indefinitely the disfranchisement of their betters and superiors.

It is indeed very becoming in these gentry to prate of intolerance, and to become the champions of freedom of opinion. It is not long since it was a crime, which consigned men to dungeons and casemates, as hateful to constitutional liberty as the iron cages of LOUIS the Eleventh. The honesty of that party is of the same quality as the piety of the Governor of Tennessee. This is perfectly evident from its course when nothing imposed restraints upon the wanton licentiousness of its power. The *National Intelligencer* tells us how it *then* respected freedom of opinion. It says:

It has been the practice of the Radicals to whip men into the ranks, and compel them to follow their teachings by denouncing them as "traitors," "copperhead," "rebels," etc. This time has passed. It is a sad reflection that there ever was a moment of American history when a legitimate voter could not vote for whom he pleased at the polls without fear of obloquy or denunciation or violence. These were the rules instituted under the Stanton dynasty, when obedience to the dominant political power was enforced by summary commitment to the Old Capitol prison, to Fort Lafayette or some other military prison, whence neither God, humanity or law, could snatch the prisoner while the Autocrat of the war office willed his incarceration. It was such education that demoralized the people, and taught them to vote with the dominant power to keep themselves out of the prison or safe from persecution.

The fangs of the serpent are drawn now, in Ohio. VALLANDIGHAM could not be seized, incarcerated, and tried by military commission, *now*, in that State, for speaking the truth to the people. The night wanes, and the day cometh, to those who sit in the valley of the shadow of death.

A TERRIBLE gale in the vicinity of Rochester, Sunday night, caused considerable damage to property.

BY TELEGRAPH

Night Dispatches.

LOUISVILLE, November 5.—River rising very slowly with three feet eight inches in the canal.

The Indiana and Legal Tender leave for New Orleans Saturday.

CAIRO, November 5.—A large fire here to-day destroyed ten frame and one large brick house. Loss $60,000. They were partially insured in Western offices.

CHICAGO, November 5.—The election passed off quietly. Gen. Osborne, Radical candidate for County Treasurer, has 4003 majority in the city. One precinct to hear from. Wilson, independent candidate for Judge of the Superior Court, is beaten in the city by 640 majority.

MOBILE, November 5.—The Reconstruction Convention met to-day at Montgomery. Eighty-two members present, fourteen of whom are colored. E. W. Pack, of Tuscaloosa, was elected President; R Barber, Secretary, and two negroes were elected Assistant Secretary and doorkeeper. The day was consumed in perfecting an organization. One-third of the members are old citizens of Alabama, the rest are colored and from the North.

LEAVENWORTH, November 5.—Out of about 3500 registered votes only 2800 were cast. The negro suffrage proposition received only about 700 votes.

Mrs. Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony visited the polls and harranged the voters. They were accompanied by the Hutchinson family, who sang campaign songs, and were received with hearty cheers. Female suffrage proposition received probably more votes than either of the other proposed amendments.

NEW YORK, November 5.—Thirteen wards show a Democratic majority of 30,788, a gain of 8000 over last year.

The fifty-seven towns heard from give a Democratic majority on vote for Secretary of State of 2319 in Dutchess to McKeon, Radical, has 38 majority. Hillhouse, Radical, for Comptroller, in same city, has 181 majority. Albany city gives 1000 Democratic majority. This secures a Democratic county ticket.

Returns from Senatorial Districts show Fred Morton, Creamer, Bradley and Gennett, all Democrats, elected.

The election in New Jersey to-day was for six Senators and sixty Assemblymen. The returns show Democratic gains over last year, and the whole Democratic ticket elected.

Midnight.—The total vote of this city, just received, shows a Democratic majority of 59,818. Nelson (Democrat) 85,721; McKeon (Radical), 25,831. The Democratic gain in this city is over 12,000.

Returns from Brooklyn show a Democratic majority on Secretary of State of 13,000.

BOSTON, November 5.—The returns indicate beyond a doubt the re-election of Gov. Bullock and the Radical State ticket by a considerable majority.

Massachusetts voted to-day for State officers and members of the Legislature. The result shows a heavier vote than last year. Gov. Bullock had 92,021 against 26,671 for Swetzer, (Democrat.) The vote in the city for Governor foots up, Bullock, 7202; Adams, 8775; majority for Adams, 1483. Last year Bullock's plurality in the city was 4998. Up to 84 p. m. we have returns from 94 cities and towns, which give Bullock 41,269, and Adams, 33 352.

The opponents of prohibition and license law have undoubtedly elected a strong majority to the Legislature, and are extremely jubilant. State street is full of large crowds, regaled with music and speeches. Altogether, this evening has been one of unusual jollification and exhibition of good temper on all sides.

Midnight.—Returns from 200 cities and towns foot up, Bullock, 73,924; Adams, 53,132. Same towns last year gave Bullock 68,000, and Swetzer 21,000, Bullock's majority will probably reach 25,000. The State ticket probably the same majority. The Legislature is largely Republican, but opponents of the prohibitory liquor law have two thirds of each branch. Boston gives 1500 majority for Adams.

RICHMOND, November 5.—Gen. Schofield informed Gov. Pierpont to-day that the Virginia Legislature would be dispensed with.

MILWAUKIE, November 5.—All the largest towns and cities, including Milwaukie, shows new Democratic gain of 1700 over the election of 1865, when there was a Radical majority of 10,000. Fairchild is probably re-elected. The Legislature is Republican.

LONDON, November 5.—Consols 94¼; 5-20s, 70¾; Illinois Central 81¼; Erie 41¾.

LIVERPOOL, November 5.—Cotton closes irregular. Sales 8000 bales; uplands 8¼d; Orleans 8¼d.

Advices from Manchester are unfavorable. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn 40s 6d.

GENOA, November 5.—Garibaldi has arrived at Schezzia on board an Italian man-of-war—a prisoner in the hands of the Italian Government.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK, November 5.—Cotton, lower; sales, 2000 bales at 18@18¼c. Superfine flour, $9 65@10. Whisky, quiet and nominal. Wheat, dull and firmer; amber State, $2 75. Rye quiet. Corn, $1 35@1 36½. Oats, 76@76½c. Rice, in moderate demand; Carolina, 9¼@10c. Sugar, steady; Cuba, 11¼@12c; Havana, 12½c. Molasses, quiet and unchanged. Pork, very dull and heavy at $20 85. Lard, dull, 12½@13¾c, in barrels.

Money, easy at 6 per cent. Sterling, steady, 9¼@9¾. Gold, 39¾.

ST. LOUIS, November 5.—Tobacco, steady and unchanged. Hemp, very dull, $2 85 for choice dressed. Flour, heavy and weak, $7 50@13 50. Wheat, $1 95@2 75. Corn, dull, $1 05@1 10. Oats, firmer, 85@70c. Barley, dull, $1 25@1 35. Rye, firm, $1 30@1 35. Provisions, dull. Bacon, clear sides, 16½; shoulders, 13c; plain canvassed hams, 18c. Lard, dull, 12½@13¼c. Hogs, 6@6¼c.

LOUISVILLE, November 5.—Sales 72 hhds. tobacco; lugs $5@6; fair $17; cuttings $28 50. Superfine flour $8 75. Wheat $2 35@2 55. Corn, shelled, $1 in bulk, 65c. Oats 68@70c. Mess pork $20. Bacon, shoulders 13@13½c; clear sides 18@17½c. Lard, in tierces, 13c. Whisky in bond 33c. Hogs 7@7c gross.

NEW ORLEANS, November 5.—Sales to-day of 1500 bales of cotton; demand is moderate; prices declined ½c; middling Orleans, 18c; receipts 284 bales; exports 299 bales. Sugar and molasses are unchanged. Flour is inactive, with only a local trade; superfine, $10 25. Corn is dull at 80@1 55. Oats, 80c. Pork, $23 50. Bacon—shoulders, 14½c; clear sides, 18½c. Lard is dull at 14½c for keg. Gold, 139¾; sterling, 49@52¢; New York sight, ¼@¾ discount.

MARRIED.

LOCKE—BECK.—At the residence of Mr. V. B. Towney, "Rose Hill," near Covington, Ga., on the 24th ult., by the Rev. F. E. Munson, D., CHAS. A. LOCKE, Esq., of La Grange, Tenn. to Miss JENNIE G. BECK. 6 daw*

FUNERAL NOTICE.

FAGG.—The friends and acquaintances of Mrs. MARY E. FAGG, widow of the late Rev. Mr. Fagg are invited to attend her funeral from St. Lazarus Church this afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ROBERT A. MOON,

Cotton Factor

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 276 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

LIBERAL ADVANCES—Supplies at Wholesale Prices. Commission for selling Cotton, One Dol ar per Bale. no6

Wonderful Invention.

HERE IT IS---LOOK AT IT.

The Invalid & Parlor Spittoon

John M. Cayce's Patent.

FRANKLIN, TENN., Sept. 17, 1867.

NO complication about it. Not liable to get out of order. Only two movable pieces in the operation of using it—the lid, and the lever that raises it. The lever is placed in the handle, and when the handle is taken hold of the lid rises; when released, the lid closes thereby excluding from view the entire contents of the box. It is an ornament for the center table; does away all the unpleasantness from the casting off expectoration about the sick bed. It is as easily cleansed as an ordinary tin cup. SEE one of them and you will never use any other receptacle for expectoration. Its cheapness and superiority being so much superior than anything ever before used for the purpose, and adapted to all classes and conditions of our race, in all climates, at home or abroad, by land or by sea, by day or by night, in sickness and in health, in prosperity or adversity—always at your service ready to serve you, and almost for nothing—only one dollar, and for much less to wholesale customers.

No man of energy need ever complain of hard times or fear of starving if he can raise even five dollars to begin with. One hundred Agents wanted immediately to aid in supplying the demand. County and State Rights for sale. Come and come quickly! Delays are dangerous. Disease is in the land. We say again, every family on the globe should have one or more.

Col. M. C. CAYCE, of Memphis,

General Agent for the United States; Headquarters at the Arcade, 305 Main St. no6 1w

FOR SALE.

158 ACRES OF IMPROVED LAND—TEN miles from Memphis. Terms easy. Apply to E. D. CLARKE, 262 Front Street. no6-1m*

NEW ADVERTISEME'TS

Warranted the Greatest Remedy in the World.

DR. C. WILLIAMS'

BALSAM

—OF—

WILD CHERRY

—AND—

WOOD NAPTHA;

A speedy and positive cure

FOR CONSUMPTION

In its early stages, before this fell disease has advanced too far, and a certain remedy for Pneumonia, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Night Sweats, Husky Throat, Wasting of the Flesh, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Strength, Catarrhs, Pleurisy, Whooping Cough, Difficult Breathing and all Diseases of the Chest and Lungs, together with all the affections which predispose to the above named complaints.

J. R. WASSON & CO.

Wholesale Druggists and Sole Agents, no6 318 Main st., Memphis, Tenn.

1867 ARKANSAS. 1867

United States Mail Routes and Stage Lines.

Little Rock and Hot Springs Direct.

THROUGH IN DAYLIGHT.

Little Rock and Washington via Rockport and Arkadelphia.

THROUGH IN 34 HOURS.

Little Rock and Camden via Tulip and Princeton.

THROUGH IN 30 HOURS.

Little Rock and Fort Smith.

THROUGH IN 48 HOURS.

Running in Connection with the Memphis and White River, and Memphis and Arkansas River Packets, and

Memphis and Little Rock Railroad.

First Class Four-Horse Post Coaches leave Little Rock Daily, and returning leave Hot Springs Daily, Sundays excepted, carrying United States Mail.

Invalids Going to the Hot Springs will find on this line the best of

Concord Coaches, Fine Horses and Careful and Sober Drivers,

and every effort will be made to furnish the most speedy and comfortable transit.

Office in Little Rock at the Anthony House.

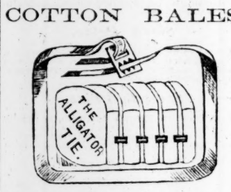
D. J. CHIDESTER, Contractor.

JOHN BARTHOLOMEW, Agent, no6 daw Little Rock, Ark.

FASSMAN'S DIAMOND TIES

—FOR—

COTTON BALES.



THE undersigned have made extensive arrangements to supply the demand for these Ties the present season.

In addition to the FASSMAN DIAMOND TIE and BUTTON TIE, so extensively used heretofore in our office, is the ALLIGATOR, with teeth so arranged as to instantly clamp the hoop when the pressure is removed from the bale, and hold it without slipping.

Great pains have been taken to secure the best quality of iron.

These Ties are so simple in their arrangement that they can be supplied by any one, to bales of any size, with the same facility and expedition as rope. In strength, security and facility of application, they will compare favorably with any yet introduced.

The advantages of Iron Ties are now generally recognized, but it is deemed not out of place to call the attention of those interested to the very emphatic recommendation of Underwriters, Steamboat Captains, and Owners and Agents of Steamers and Sailing Vessels, annually published in newspapers in New Orleans.

CHAMBERS & LATTING,
se22 no6 No. 61 Carondelet street, N. O.

Chancery Sale of Real Estate

—ON—

Friday, December 6th, 1867.

1237, N. R. D—John M. Fleming, adm'r, et al, vs Wm. Neal, et al. Chancery Court of Memphis.

BY virtue of an interlocutory decree made in the above cause, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the Court House door in the city of Memphis, Tennessee,

On Friday, December 6, 1867,

between the hours of 10 a.m. and 12 m. the following described real estate, to wit: SIXTY-seven (67) acres, bounded as follows: On the south by the lands belonging to the estate of Williford Sullivan, on the west by the land belonging to the estate of W. T. Farley, and on the north by said Farley's lands and the lands of John Jarman, and on the east by the lands of said John Jarman; said tract of land lies about three miles south of Collierville, Shelby county, Tennessee, the same being the farm of A. G. Neal, deceased, at his death.

Also, one note of six months, notes with good security and lien retained until payment of purchase money.

Equity of redemption barred.

A. ALSTON, Clerk and Master.

Nov. 6th, 1867. no6 d11

Non-Resident Notice.

In the Chancery Court of Memphis, Tenn.

No. 1915.—Harrison Irby, Administrator of the estate of James A. Hart, deceased, vs. Lurinda Hart, et al. Bill to sell, &c.

IT appearing from affidavit in this cause that the defendants, Lavernia P. Hart and S. S. Dean, are non-residents of the State of Mississippi, and non-residents of the State of Tennessee—

It is therefore ordered that they make their appearance herein, at the Courthouse in the city of Memphis, Tenn., on or before the first Monday in December, 1867, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them, and set for hearing exparte, and that a copy of this order be published once a week for our successive weeks in the Memphis Appeal.

A copy. Attest:

AUGUSTINE ALSTON, Clerk and Master.

By R. J. BLACK, Deputy Clerk and Master.

Wilson & Beard, Solicitors for Complainant. no1 law4w*

FOR RENT FOR THE YEAR 1868.

A SMALL FARM, in the immediate vicinity of Germantown, and not more than half a mile from the depot, containing some seventy-five acres, about half of which is cultivated, the balance in grove and timber, with a good and comfortable dwelling house, containing six rooms, with out houses, etc., a good spring of never failing water, and other appendages. Possession given the 1st of January next and ending the 31st of December following. Apply to Henry T. Jones, living in sight of the place. nov5-law1w HENRY T. JONES.

VALUABLE RIVER PLANTATION

—FOR—

SALE or RENT.

THE farm known as the Richardson place, in Tipton county, Tenn., five miles below Randolpo, containing 9.6 acres, of which 360 acres are cleared and under a fine state of cultivation. There are on the place a comfortable dwelling house and negro cabins, a good gin house, and all necessary outhouses. Terms reasonable. Apply to Ashe, McLennan & Co., 284 Front St., Memphis, or to the undersigned at Covington, Tennessee.

J. R. PALMER.

Dissolution.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the style of M. T. GARVIN & CO., is this day dissolved, by the withdrawal of Jas. W. Grice. The business in future will be carried on under the same style of M. T. GARVIN & CO. Memphis, Tenn. Nov. 4th, 1867.

M. T. CARVIN & CO.,

Grocers, Cotton Factors

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

And Dealers in

Hay, Corn, Oats and Bran,

226 & 228 Second Street, Memphis.

Liberal cash advances made on consignments. We have secured the services of Mr. Grice. no5

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS

—OF THE—

Memphis Racing Association.

THE following resolution was unanimously adopted at a meeting of the directors of the Association held this day, (Monday) November 4th, at the Gayoso House:

Resolved, That all call of stock be made on all stockholders, payable at the office of the Secretary, No. 259½ Main street, on or before Saturday, 9th November.

JNO. DONOVAN, President.

A. D. GIBSON, Secretary.

N. B.—Stockholders, who have not paid their stock on the date above mentioned, will not receive the usual track privileges at the coming fall meeting. no6 5t

NEW ADVERTISEM'TS

F. J. ATTWOOD, Late of Elliott & Co.

W. F. ANDERSON, Late of Herbert Bell & Co.

ATTWOOD & ANDERSON,

General Commission

AND

Forwarding Merchants,

And dealers in Hay, Corn, Oats, Bran, Flour, Bacon, Lard, Whisky, etc.

Consignments Solicited.

No. 2 Promenade Street, foot of Jefferson

no5-1m MEMPHIS, TENN.

R. W. PRICE, Late of Eastport, Miss. A. B. TREADWELL, Memphis, Tenn

PRICE & TREADWELL,

Wholesale Grocers,

NO. 15 UNION STREET,

Lee Block, Bet. Main and Front Streets,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

no5 1m

S. M. ASHE, of Memphis.
JNO. MCLENNAN, late of Tipton county, Tenn.
F. M. MORGAN, DeSoto county, Miss.
W. F. BAKER, Marshall county, Miss.

ASHE, McLENNAN & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

No. 284 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, : : : TENNESSEE.

QUICK SALES—PROMPT RETURNS!

BAGGING, Rope and Plantation Supplies furnished at the lowest market rates. Liberal advancements made on consignments. no5 1m

GREAT WESTERN PRODUCE DEPOT!

No. 3 PROMENADE STREET,

Elliott Block - MEMPHIS, TENN.

W. P. WRIGHT,

Storage, Forwarding and

General Commission Merchant,

Head-Quarters for Hay, Corn, Oats, Bran, Meal, Flour, Pork, Bacon, Lard, Apples, Potatoes, Onions, and Produce generally. Also, Lime, Cement and Plaster.

☞ Particular attention given to selling the same, consequently at lowest prices. no5-1m

A Bargain Offered.

Extra Coaches when Required, will be Furnished on Ten Minutes' Notice.

A PAIR of handsome Family HORSES and CARRIAGE can be bought for City Strip, if applied for immediately—owner having no use for them. Apply to

nov3 W. B. DONOHO, 321 Main st.

Removal.

LAWRENCE & CARTER have removed to No. 272 Front street, between Adams and Jefferson.

Copartnership.

WE have associated with us in the General Commission Business, Mr. GEO. W. GILMORE, late of Mobile, Ala., dating from 25th ult. The style of firm will be LAWRENCE, CARTER & CO.

nov3 1w LAWRENCE & CARTER.

MENKEN BROTHERS

WILL OPEN

MONDAY, NOV. 4,

A SUPERB LINE OF

De Laines,

At 20 Cents a Yard.

ELEGANT DRESS GOODS,

20 Cents a Yard.

HANDSOME DE LAINES

AT

MENKEN BRO.'S,

At 20 Cents a Yard.

Will be Open Monday, Nov. 4th.

JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK,

—A LINE OF—

De LAINES,

At 20 Cents a Yard.

nov1

STERLING FOWLKES, WM. A. STEFFEY. THOMAS P. ADAMS, WITH

FOWLKES & STEFFEY,

[Successors to Fowlkes & Co.,]

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 193 Second and 43 Washington Sts.,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE,

AGENTS for the sale of the "PREMIUM COTTON GINS," made by W. G. Clemons, Brown & Co., Columbus, Georgia.

Also, agents for the "GREEN RIVER WOOLEN MILLS," Henderson, Ky. Have on hand for sale, by piece or case, a fine assortment of Kentucky Jeans. oct2 3m

FORSTER, KEALHOFER & CO.,

WHOLESALE

Grocers, Cotton & Commission

MERCHANTS,

269 Main Street, : : MEMPHIS.

D. B. FORSTER, late with J. White & Co.
C. W. KEALHOFER, late with Hill & Co.
THOS. DAY, late of St. Mollie Hamilton.

☞ Capt. Kealhofer will give special attention to Cotton sold other Producs consigned to us.

M. L. MEACHAM, Formerly of Meacham & Gaibreath.

A. C. TREADWELL, Formerly of F. Lane & Co.

MEACHAM & TREADWELL,

Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Cotton Factors, Commisson Merchants and Dealers in Plantation Supplies,

No. 9 UNION STREET,

Memphis : : : : Tennessee.

THANKFUL for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to them, they hope by unremitting attention to business to still merit a continuance of public favor.

Their facilities for storing and selling Cotton are unsurpassed by any house in the city. A commodious Brick Shed attached to their storehouse gives them immediate and constant oversight of all Cotton in store. All Cotton consigned to us will be insured, unless instructions to the contrary.

Bagging, Rope and Iron Ties furnished at lowest market prices. no13 3mse22

GEO. C. HOLMES, Memphis. W. M. WHARTON, Late of Madison co.

HOLMES & WHARTON,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

36 Madison Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Consignments solicited and liberal advances made on all goods in store. Orders filled promptly and at lowest prices. se27 3m

S. MAURICE WEBB. J. F. SELLERS

S. M. WEBB & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

Lee Block, Union St., (Up-stairs)

Bet. Front St. and Main St., Memphis, Tenn. au7 daw3m se13

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER

Lessee and Manager.....W. C. THOMPSON
Stage Manager.....SHIRLEY H. FRANCE

Last night but three of the engagement of the charming little prima donna and Comedienne, Miss EMILIE MELVILLE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 6, 1867:—Camilla's Husband; Lady Camilla, Miss Emilie Melville. To conclude with the successful burlesque of the Black Cook; Lolla, Emilie Melville. Singing, Dances, Marches, Gayety, Humor, Fun.

CHANGE OF TIME.—Doors open at ¾ to 7; certain to rise at 7½ precisely.

Prices as usual. Seats may be secured six days in advance

MEMPHIS ASSOCIATION COURSE

Fall Meeting, 1867.

THE Fall Meeting over this Course will commence on the

Eleventh Day of November, and Continue Six Days.

Three following races closed, by the named entries, on the 15th instant:

NURSERY STAKE.

G. W. Dillahunt enters General Duncan's br. f. Antelope, by Ava anche, dam Gazette, by imp. Albion.

Johnson & Douglass enter bk. f. Charlotte Thompson, by imp. Mickey Free, dam Ada Taris, by imp. Albion.

Johnson & Douglass enter s. c. Richelieu, by Jack Malone, dam the dam of Muggins, by Omera.

F. Mitchell enters br. c. Elgin, by Shelby, dam by imp. Emue; second dam the dam of Sooks.

General A. Buford enters br. c. by Lexington; dam thoroughbred but pedigree not known; dress red, gray and white.

W. S. Tremaine enters s. c. Bushwhacker, by Lexington, dam by Glencoe; dress red, white and blue.

Turner & Johnson enter br. c. Crystal, by Avalanche, dam Gitt, by Chilton Harold.

GREEN STAKE.

G. W. Dillahunt enters Gen. G. W. Harding's b. f. Duetta, by Highlander, dam Delta, by imp. Priam; 3 years old.

Johnson & Douglass enters c. f. by Jack Malone, dam Albino, by imp. Albion; 3 years old.

Gen. A. Buford enters br. m. by Vandal, dam by imp. Margrave; 3 years old; dress red, gray and white.

John H. Morgan enters ch. f. Nannie Letcher, by Australian, dam Lavender, by Wagener; 3 years old.

C. B. Thomas enters ch. f. Hira, by Lexington, out of Hegira, by imp. Ambassador.

Turner & Johnson enters ch. f. Magazine, by Australian, dam by old Wagener.

Johnson & Fowlkes enter dark br. c. by Black Wind, dam by Ambas-ador; 3 years old.

W. A. Fowlkes enter b. f. by Vandal, dam Dutchess, by Berril, by imp. Sovereign.

OVERTON HOTEL STAKE.

Mr. C. Castillo enters bay f. by Lexington, dam Little Peggy, by Cripple; dress green and white.

J. G. Jones enters g. m. Maggie English, by Shinn, dam Fanny by Epsilon; dress red gray and white.

P. Mitchell enters Pat Cleburne, by Hiawatha, dam by imp. Emu; second dam the dam of Black.

T. A. Hanaver enters stallion Duke of Orleans, by Jack Malone, dam Wagen Tracy.

W. S. Trema

ANNOUNCEMENT.

JOHN H. BOWEN, present incumbent, is a candidate for re-election to the office of City Tax Collector, at the election to be holden in January next.

PLEASE announce my name as a candidate for the office of County Register for Shelby county, at the ensuing March election.
se7 te* J. W. KING.

WE are authorized to announce AMOS H. CURLIN as a candidate for Sheriff of Shelby county at the ensuing March Election in 1868.
Memphis, July 31, 1867. au1 te*

FOR RENT.

Elegant Dwelling for Rent.

THAT spacious three-story Brick RESIDENCE, No. 88 Court street containing some twelve large rooms, fine halls, etc., all well finished and in excellent condition. A favorable location for a first class boarding house. Payments to be made monthly in advance, and well secured. Apply to
M. B. TREZEVANT,
Attorney at Law, Southwest corner Main and Jefferson streets.
no9 11 w

FOR RENT—
The elegant new building No. 7 Howard's row, three stories high, with good cellar.
Apply to M. L. MEACHAM,
oc22 tf No. 3 Union street.

FOR RENT—
Store Houses Nos. 356 and 361 Shelby street. Also, a large office in the Walker block.
Apply to THOS. H. COCKE,
oc5 tf 270½ Main street, up stairs.

FOR RENT—
I wish to rent 700 acres of rich Big Creek LAND, in the Northern portion of Shelby county, Tenn. It will be rented in large or small tracts. Address
CHAMBERLAYNE JONES, Sr.,
oc15 1m* Care Wormeley, Joy & Co.

FOR RENT—
A centrally located business house on Front Row. Possession given immediately.
oc6-tf J. W. PAGE, JR.

TO RENT—
Two large and splendid Hall's at No. 221 Second street, in Adams Block, suitable for literary associations, balls, private parties, concerts, lectures, fairs, etc. Will be rented reasonably. Inquire of M. Hill, Main street, Webster House; or admr. Lisse, on the premises, from 7 to 10 o'clock p. m. se21

TO LEASE

FOR A TERM OF

FIVE YEARS,

THAT most desirable and centrally located Hotel, called "HOTEL DE EUROPE."
The Furniture, of every kind, now used in the Hotel, will be sold with the Lease if desired. For terms of lease apply at the office of
KENNY & PORTER,
No. 41 William's Block,
oct 1f Corner Second and Madison Sts.

FOR RENT—
STORES and OFFICES in Bethell's New Building, on the corner of Main and South Court streets Apply in the building to P. C. BETHELL, or S. F. WALKER, Jr., in rooms No. 1 and 2. my22 tf

WANTS.

WANTED—THE PATENT

AURORA OIL.

We want men every where to study their own INTEREST. The right to manufacture and sell the Patent Aurora Oil in a single county will make more money to the purchaser in three months than the largest farm in any State will make in a whole year. The Aurora Oil actually costs less than one-half the price of Coal Oil, and the illuminating power of the Aurora Oil is as much superior to the Coal Oil as the Coal Oil is to a tallow candle, and is also more explosive than a tallow candle. Any Lamp that will burn Coal Oil will burn the Aurora Oil. It does not smoke the chimney. It does not smell—it will not grease or stain the finest linen—not even white cloth. The material for its manufacture is inexhaustible. One man can make seventy-five barrels per day. No machinery required. We will pay your fare to and from the city of Memphis and bills while here, if we cannot prove all, and even more, than we have stated. A single county is a small fortune to the man of enterprise, and the right to a State is untold wealth.
For further information, call on or address
H. C. Dewitt & Co.,
24 Madison street, corner Main.
ty19 Memphi., Tenn.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

Four Hundred Acres of Fine Land,

ONLY fifty acres cleared, balance heavily timber 1; most of it above overflow, situated on Loosa Hatchie river, three miles north of Raleigh.
Terms of purchase are very favorable
Apply to FINIS BURROW,
Raleigh, Tenn.,
Or to L. O. RIVES, Attorney at Law, Express Building, Memphis, Tenn. no3 1m

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for Sale the Residence of the late Mrs. M. Haines, in the town of Hernando, DeSoto county, Miss. There is on the premises a large and commodious Frame Building, with six rooms, Out Houses, Stables, Orchards, etc., and situated near the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad depot. For further information address the undersigned at Hernando, Miss.
W. A. RAINES,
oc19 1m* Administrator.

FOR SALE—
Twelve No. 1 Billiard Tables for sale. For particulars, inquire at D. H. EVANS',
oc1 1m 12 Monroe street.

FOR SALE—
A good Second-hand BUGGY and HARNESS (little used) will be sold cheap. Apply to Taylor, Gay & Rutland, 251 Front street, or
se22 tf W. S. BRUCE & CO., Monroe street.

Land For Sale.

AN undivided one-half interest in 50,000 acres of Red river bottom land, in Lafayette and Sevier counties, Arkansas.
This fine tract of land, the title to which is perfect, will be sold at a low figure, for one-third cash and the remainder at one and two years, without interest.
Also, 3200 acres of magnificent Arkansas river bottom land, one mile from town, and the finest body of land in the State, in Crawford county, Arkansas.
These lands will be sold together or in parcels, for cash. Apply to PIKE & ADAMS,
Attorneys at Law,
ja26-tf 293 Main street, Memphis

PLANTATION AND NEW STEAM SAW MILL FOR SALE.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A PAYING INVESTMENT.—The plantation known as the town of "Lake Cliff," on White river, Ark., 18½ miles above the Memphis and Little Rock railroad crossing, containing between four and five hundred acres, about one hundred cleared (forty horse power) Engine, Blacksmith's Shop, Carpenter's Tools, Wagons and all necessary appurtenances for running the same. There is a fine Mansion with nine rooms, a Cistern, (capacity 600 gallons,) three Cabins, a Warehouse, two good Wood Yards, and the best landings on the river. The above will be sold at low figures and on easy terms. For further particulars address
Mrs. M. E. [illegible]
my31tf Appeal Office

NOTICES.

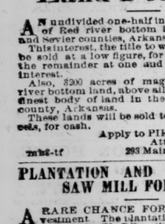
ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
Assets, over Six and a Half Million Dollars.

ISSUES Policies on all the different plans, and at as low rates as Safety and Prudence will justify. Takes a note for Half the Premium, thereby to get double the amount of Insurance with the same sum in cash spent in all Cash Companies. Call and see its advantages, offered by the Agents at 22½ Madison street, up-stairs.
MOORE & WEST, Agents.
oc1 3m

Three-fourths of the Profits Returned to the Policy Holders in the

Georgia Home Insurance Co.,
OF COLUMBUS, GA.
INCORPORATED 1859.]
Cash Capital and Surplus, - - $400,000

LIBERAL CONDITIONS—EQUITABLE Rates, and Prompt Settlements. Parties Insuring in this company will get their proportion of profits in scrip, which will be taken at par value on premiums.
MOORE & WEST, Agents
22½ Madison street



IN entering OUR BITTERS to the Southern Public, we have no hesitancy in asserting their superiority over any Northern production in our markets. In their devisement they are purely Southern—compounded with a special adaptitude to the various types of stomatic derangements prevalent in our climate.
It is a gentle stimulant to the system after undergoing a severe illness.
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AROMATIC VEGETABLE Soap Combined with Glycerine, recommended for the delicate skin of Ladies and Children. Invented by COLGATE & Co., N. Y. Sold by all Dealers.

MEMPHIS APPEAL

Office—No. 13 Madison Street.

WEDNESDAY, : : : : NOVEMBER 6, 1867

CITY MATTERS.

Memphis and Ohio Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Mail Express	8:00 p.m.	1:30 p.m.
Express	10:45 a.m.	4:00 p.m.

SAM. B. JONE, Gen'l Sup't.

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
New Orleans Express, daily	8:45 a.m.	5 p.m.
Freight, daily (except Sunday)	3:45 p.m.	4:40 a.m.

To Commence Saturday, October 19th, 1867.
A. S. LIVERMORE, Gen'l Sup't.
C. P. OAKLEY, Gen. Ticket Ag't. oc19

CLOSING OF MAILS.

Until further notice the Mails will close as follows:
For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, New York, Baltimore, and all cities north and west, at 3:15 p.m.
For Chattanooga, Richmond, Washington, Augusta, Columbus, Ga., Montgomery, Mobile, Ala., New York, Nashville, and all cities south and east, at 5:30 p.m.
For New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Miss., Vicksburg, Natchez, and all cities south, at 5 p.m.
All Stations on Mississippi and Tennessee, Southern, New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroads at 3:30 p.m.
All Stations on Memphis and Louisville and branch railroads at 5 p.m.
All Stations on Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi Central, Mobile and Ohio, Nashville and Decatur, Nashville and Chattanooga and East Tennessee railroads at 5 a.m.
For Little Rock, Pine Bluff and all Landings on Arkansas and White rivers, (semi-weekly), Tuesdays and Saturdays.
Mississippi river—south, (semi-weekly), Tuesdays and Saturdays.
Mississippi river—north, (semi-weekly), Mondays and Fridays.
R. C. GIST, Postmaster Memphis.

FIVE CENTS.

We request that our patrons will not pay the newsboys more than five cents a copy for the APPEAL. It is sold over the counter at that price, and we allow the newsboys a sufficient margin to make a handsome profit by selling the papers at five cents per copy.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE APPEAL.—Subscribers are requested to report any irregularities in the delivery of the APPEAL at the counting room. Carriers will be furnished weekly with certificates authorizing them to collect subscriptions
ED. MANSFORD,
Supt. of Circulation.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVAL.—Gen. M. Jeff Thompson arrived in the city yesterday and is putting up at the Gayoso. He looks as well and hearty as ever.

MORTUARY REPORT.—There were two interments from yellow fever for the twenty-four hours ending at 5 o'clock yesterday. W. E. BOGGS,
Secretary Board of Health.
MEMPHIS, November 5, 1867.

ALL RIGHT.—We are pleased to announce to our country friends that W. L. Stewart, Esq., the veteran cotton factor, has recovered from his late attack of illness, and was yesterday in the cotton mart as usual.

STRAYED.—Joseph H. Hutton, a sprightly boy aged about ten years, left the residence of Mr. McFee, on Third street, opposite the Napoleon house, last Sunday week. Any information of the boy will be received at our counting room, No. 13 Madison street.

THE MAIN STREET PAVEMENT.—Under the excellent management of the contractors, Messrs. Taylor, McBain & Co., the work of paving Main street is progressing finely, and we hope erelong to see the street fully opened (under the Nicholson) for traffic. No dreadful prospect of a sea of mud or corporation ferry this winter.

DIAMOND BUTTON AND ALLIGATOR. Our friend Latting, of the firm of Chambers & Latting, of New Orleans, the great Diamond Button and Alligator tie man, is in the city and putting up at the Overton. He will call upon our cotton factors during his brief stay, and will introduce his claims to their notice.

LUMBER AND WHAT IS MADE OF IT. By reference to the card of Messrs. W. T. Shanwick in another column, it will be found that they are prepared to furnish lumber, laths, shingles, floors, sash, blinds, etc., to all callers. Their work is done in fine style, and cannot fail to be approved of. Give them a call.

WORK WANTED.—We have already spoken of two respectable ladies, natives of Virginia, who want work that they may earn bread to eat. Both are *good* copyists. We have had no response. If any gentlemen of the Bar or Press can furnish them copying to do, the Editors of the APPEAL will receive it for them, and guarantee its being well and correctly done.

THE COUNTY PRISON.—There is now in the county jail about eighty two prisoners, sixty-two of whom are negroes and twenty whites. The preponderance of the black over the white prisoners may in some degree account for the late rebellion which was so effectually quashed by the keepers, Mr. John Magiveny and his assistants are always on hand to perform their duties faithfully and honestly.

TILL TAPPING.—A black mackrel, aged about nineteen years—Pierce Mitchell by name—was arrested yesterday by the police charged with robbing the till of J. K. Fenuerim, a grocer on Poplar street. He was before Officer Dan, a run for it, but was captured at last and brought to the Adams street Station House. On being searched only four dollars was found on his person. The supposition is that he dropped his ill gotten booty by the way.

EMMONS & SON, No. 10 Jefferson street, and 383 Main street, have received Waverly Magazine, Albion, Wilkes's Spirit, New York Citizen, New York Weekly, No. 49, New York Mercury, Police News, Harper's Weekly, Police Gazette, Round Table, Chimney Corner, Southern Society, Harper's Bazar, and all leading periodicals for November; also a lot of writing paper, envelopes, lead pencils, ink and inkstands, and dailies from everywhere.

GONE, GONE.—Complaint was made at police headquarters yesterday, by Mr. A. Redd, who lives at 58½ Pigeon Roost road, that some person had stolen from him a feather bed. He alleges that one of his children died on the bed from a low fever, and he put it on the wood pile to air. When looked for it was gone. The parties who confiscated it will probably have a healthy time. Let our colored citizens look out for feather beds in negro second hand stores.

INQUEST.—About four o'clock yesterday afternoon Mr. Coroner Cotton held an inquest on the remains of a white man, name unknown, who was found dead near Chestnut Grove, on the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, about three miles from town. The jury returned a verdict finding that the deceased came to his death from causes unknown to the jury, no marks of violence being found upon the body.

OUR young friend Jo. Locke has purchased the well known news stand of Ed. Worsham, No. 22 Jefferson street, and will hereafter be found there, dispensing the news of the day. Jo. is energetic and enterprising, has hosts of friends, and will not fail to maintain the reputation of the establishment for keeping the latest newspapers and periodicals. We are indebted to him for a host of weeklies, and the latest Northern dailies. Step in and take a look at Jo. in his new place. He will endeavor to stand the pressure.

THE FEVER AND THE WEATHER.—From the official Mortuary report published this morning, it will be seen that only two deaths from yellow fever had occurred for the twenty-four hours ending at 5 p. m. yesterday. The rain on Sunday, followed by continued cold weather with nights of frosts, has evidently done its work and driven the disease from Memphis. Should the cool weather continue for a few days the absent ones need have no fear of returning. The Howard Association paid off and discharged yesterday quite a number of their nurses, as the calls upon them for the same has considerably decreased within the last few days.

HENRY CLAY YANCEY.—This estimable young gentleman has fallen a victim to the prevailing disease. His many friends will regret to learn that he died at his mother's residence, in the southern portion of the city, early yesterday morning of yellow fever. Mr. Yancey was a resident of Memphis from boyhood, well known and universally esteemed. He was the last of three brothers, all of whom have died within a few years. One of them, Mr. Wm. Yancey, formerly edited a paper here called the *News*, removed to Indianola, Texas, and there died. Another, Robt. J. Yancey, Jr., was for many years connected with the city press, and died during the war of disease contracted in the army. Poor Clay, left to comfort his mother and sisters in their double bereavement has joined his brothers, while yet in the spring of a manhood that promised so much for the future. The remains of the respected Yancey were interred yesterday at Elmwood, the funeral being largely attended.

A USEFUL INVENTION.—One of the most useful and ingenious inventions of the age is a patent spittoon of Japanned ware, by Mr. J. M. Cayce, of Franklin, Tenn., intended for the sick room. It is light and easily handled, and the cover is displaced by a spring in the handle, upon which the thumb naturally falls on taking hold of it. For a bed-ridden person it is invaluable, but is a very great convenience everywhere. Our old and esteemed friend, M. C. Cayce, at the Arcade, is general agent for the United States, and will dispose of State and county rights. A full description will be found in our advertising columns. We trust the ingenious patentee and our old friend will make fortunes out of this simple but useful invention.

MAYOR AND ALDERMEN.

THEY ENDORSE THE EXTENSION OF THE CITY LIMITS,

Proposed House of Refuge.

Regular Meeting.

The Board of Mayor and Aldermen convened in regular session in the Exchange hall last evening at 4 o'clock. Present—Chairman H. T. Hulbert, Aldermen J. J. Powers, John Glancey, G. D. Johnson, L. Amis, Dr. Brown, J. M. Hill, J. Holst, T. O'Donnell, A. T. Shaw, Ruffin, H. Lemon, T. O. Smith and W. H. Passmore.

The following report for the month of October was submitted:

MONTHLY REPORT.

The North Market Master, W. L. Spalding, reported collections to the amount of $220 75.

South Market Master, M. Duttlinger, reported collections of $281 15.

The Fire Warden, William Kehoe, reported four fires. Loss, $156,010; insurance, $90,000.

M. Boland, Lumber Inspector, reported the inspection of 42,969 feet of lumber. Fees, $12 85.

The City Tax Collector, J. H. Bowen, reported collections to the amount of $466,679 61 since his induction to office, November 15, 1866, to October 28, 1867. He reported taxes due for the fortieth corporate year not collected, including six months additional taxes, to be $267,542, and calculates to be able to collect $150,000, leaving a deficit of $30,000. The assessments for the fortieth corporate year will be $35,000,000, and should the corporate limits be extended, it will be about $45,000,000, which will yield about $800,000.

Mr. Bowen reported collections for October to be $27,249,99.

Tax Collector on Privileges reported collections to the amount of $11,822,50.

W. R. Bridges, Treasurer, reported receipts from October 15, 1866, to October 26, to be $752 858,91.

Dr. J. M. Keller, City Hospital Physician, reported 103 patients under treatment; admitted during the month 183; discharged 133; died 39.

Wharfmaster, S. W. Wilkins, reported $3,311.

City Inspector, J. G. Capers, reported collections to the amount of $192.

COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS.

Various accounts were presented by Alderman Passmore and allowed, amounting to $52,442 25.

Alderman Passmore moved that the Mayor and Finance Committee be authorized to negotiate for amount necessary to pay the above accounts. Adopted.

MARKET COMMITTEE.

On the petition asking the re-establishment of meatshops, the Committee report adversely, but reported in favor of the building of a markethouse in Auction Square.

Alderman O'Donnell in submitting the report, said that the citizens were anxious to have the same done, and would subscribe enough to build the markethouse, taking the amounts subscribed, in rents for stalls.

Alderman Shaw was in favor of the petition asking the establishment of meat stores.

Alderman Glancey spoke in favor of the building of the market-house, and deemed it necessary for the convenience of the citizens in that vicinity.

The report was adopted.

Alderman Amis moved that Aldermen Johnson, Glancey and O'Donnell be a committee to solicit subscriptions for the building of the market-house.

The Chair ruled the motion out of order.

Alderman O'Donnell reported a resolution that the market hours be changed from 7 p.m., to 7 p.m.

Alderman Smith spoke in favor of changing the market hours from 5 a.m. to 10 a.m., and from 3 p.m., to 7 p.m. He thought the report of the committee, if adopted, would work inconvenience to the poorer part of the public.

Alderman Glancey favored the report of the committee.

Alderman Amis was of the same opinion.

Alderman Smith thought that such an arrangement would necessitate the letting of the meat shops.

Alderman Amis—"I rise to a point of order."

Chairman—"He is in order."

Alderman Smith proceeded again, and was again interrupted by Alderman Amis. [The gavel of the Chair brought him down.] Alderman Smith again proceeded, and was the third time interrupted by Alderman Amis, with the remark that the gentleman (Smith) did not know what he was talking about. Alderman Smith considered the source, he would not be interrupted, he would speak his piece.

Alderman Glancey; The question Mr. President.

Alderman Smith sat down, and the report was adopted.

The committee on the subject of establishing a House of Refuge reported favorable, recommending the appointment of a committee of three to memorialize the Legislature for power to do the same. Adopted.

As to beer jerkers and Keno rooms, the committee reported in favor of asking the Legislature to enact such laws as would enable the city to suppress the same. Adopted.

On the corporate limits, the report was favorable. Adopted.

PETITIONS.

From the citizens north of Winchester on Main, asking that Main street above Winchester be not paved for the present, owing to their poverty.

Alderman Glancey stated that the property holders are not able to pay for the paving.

Alderman Hill thought the matter ought to be referred to the Paving Committee. It was so referred.

W. W. Orr, asking that the money due him for feeding city prisoners be paid in cash, the Mayor having so agreed.

Alderman O'Donnell did not believe in making fish of one and flesh of the other. He was opposed to any distinctions of the kind, and moved a reference to the Committee on Claims. Petition granted.

From the Memphis Female College, asking that the city raise the grade of the pavement in front of that place. Referred to the Committee on Paving.

From M. Fynes, asking that he be allowed to keep his meat on the City wharfboat. Referred to Market Committee, and privilege granted in the meantime, until the next meeting.

Petition of A. Donohoe, colored, asking to be paid for clothing burned by order of W. E. Rogers, M. D., Health Officer. Referred.

A petition from Messrs. Stockton and Hood, Assistant City Engineers, asking to be allowed for loss in city scrip.

Alderman Amis favored the granting of the petition.

Alderman Smith opposed the same, and thought Alderman Amis must be out of his mind. He meant nothing personal, however.

Alderman Amis: Alderman Smith never has been in his mind.

[Cheers. Order, order.]

Alderman Smith; I only propose to set myself right.

Alderman Amis: You can get right.

Alderman Smith thought all departments should be paid in cash, if the petition was granted. I don't believe in making fish of one and fowl of the other.

Aldermen Amis: What kind of fowls? A long and straggling debate followed, in which considerable personality was indulged; cross-fires and retorts, and numerous fallings of the gavel; some members at their seats, some sitting near the stove, some walking about the room, in fact, the scene was more like a barroom than a legislative body.

Alderman Shaw thought the matter ought to be referred to the Committee on Claims, and do away with this foolish talk.

Alderman Amis had not indulged in any foolish talk. Men could not live on wind. They must have money.

A motion to refer to the Committee on Claims, with power to act, was made. The latter clause was lost, and the matter referred to that Committee.

Alderman Smith presented a petition from sundry citizens, asking the abatement of a keno room on DeSoto street.

Alderman Amis moved a reference to Alderman Smith, with power to act.

Chair—Order! order!

RESOLUTIONS.

Changing the hour of the meeting of the Board to 7 p.m. Adopted.

That the City Engineer is hereby instructed to ascertain what buildings encroach upon the line of Charleston avenue. Adopted.

That the city appropriate $2500 in cash or equivalent for the benefit of the Howard Association.

Alderman Amis moved to amend it by paying cash.

Alderman O'Donnell thought that the Board ought to know what they were going to pay it for. He was informed that many of those nurses from New Orleans were drunken and worthless, and had been kicked out of some of the houses in Memphis drunk.

Alderman Ruffin called the attention of the gentleman to the fact that the Board had passed a resolution authorizing the sending for twenty-five or more nurses. Last evening, he said, the ex-Mayor was inducted into a house where was found a man lying sick with fever, and none to help him. He thought it would be a disgrace to the city if the resolution was not passed, after many other cities bordering on the Mississippi had contributed so liberally to the Howard Association.

Alderman O'Donnell did not want it understood as refusing to pay anything reasonable. He had not seen where the Howard Association had done any good for poor people. These nurses had drank up the money in wines. He did not think the city ought to pay the fiddler. He did not see any benevolence in the Howard Association.

Alderman Hill did not understand that the resolution did not authorize anybody but the committee to pay the nurses employed by the city.

Alderman Shaw thought this thing of voting away the public money was very cheap charity. He thought it best to let the Association be supported by private contributions, and after the work is done, for the city to make up the deficit.

Alderman Powers favored the resolution.

Alderman Glancey knew that the Howard Association had done good, and had attended to the afflicted when there was none to attend them. He thought no tax payer would refuse to pay the amount.

Alderman Smith wanted to know if Alderman Glancey had seen any runners and drummers around.

Alderman Glancey wanted an explanation.

Alderman Smith said he would vote for the resolution.

Alderman Hill moved that the matter be referred to the Mayor and the Committee authorized to hire nurses.

Thereupon the Board adjourned.

THE MURDER MONDAY NIGHT.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

The Verdict of the Jury.

Arrest of R. B. Ferguson on a Coroner's Warrant.

He is Examined Before Justice Miller and Discharged.

A Synopsis of the Evidence, Etc., Etc.

We left the proceedings of the examination of last night in regard to the killing of Prentice, at the stage in which it was before the Coroner's Jury for a verdict. We went to press at three o'clock, and the jury did not return a verdict until near five. The result, when reported, was that the deceased came to his death from a pistol wound in the head, the shot supposed to have been fired by one R. B. Ferguson. Some time before he had been placed by 'Squire Miller, acting Coroner, in charge of an officer, and immediately after the verdict had been rendered, he was conveyed by Coroner Cotton to the county jail, and placed under the charge of Sailie Magivney. At three o'clock yesterday afternoon, he was taken before 'Squire Miller, and the following testimony was elicited:

Mr. Charles Dorf Sworn.—I live in Chicago; I arrived last evening; did not see Prentice when he came up the hall; he went to the Empire saloon between six and seven o'clock; had drank in other saloons, but could not tell the names or location; was introduced to Ferguson for the first time the same afternoon; had been to the Capitol saloon; Ferguson was with us in the saloon; I was standing inside when the shooting occurred; I was close to the bar; the barkeeper was there, as also Mr. Howard; don't know whether the pistol fired inside the house or outside; the saloon is about as long as this courtroom; another person might have been there besides Mr. Howard without me knowing it; as soon as the pistol was fired I stepped out into the hall leading to the street; saw Prentice dead; Prentice was then lying in the hall, apparently dead; I don't know who went out with Prentice; Prentice, when I saw him, was lying between the door leading to the hall and the front door; I heard no noise or conflict in the hall; it was about five minutes from the time I last saw Ferguson until I saw Prentice dead; I understood that Ferguson and Prentice were acquaintances; I do not know of any previous difficulty between the men; after the occurrence of the difficulty I started for the boat, the Lizzie Gill, on which we had both come down the river; before I went to the boat I went to the telegraph office and telegraphed the facts; I didn't see Ferguson after the shooting until arrested; it was about ten minutes after Ferguson left the bar before the shot was fired; I do not know where Ferguson was; I heard no talk in the hall; I was in the bar at the time of the shooting; I heard the pistol shot, and went out in the hall and found Prentice dead; did not see Ferguson after the shooting until arrested; I saw no persons at the time walking toward either Main or Front streets.

Mr. Van Anderson, of Van Anderson & Bullock, waived all cross examination of this witness, as they did in regard to all others, and allowed the case to go before Justice Miller on the testimony and upon its merits.

Henry Howard sworn.—I live in Plattsburg, N. Y., and have known deceased for a year; saw him last about five or six minutes before the shooting occurred; met him and Ferguson at the corner of Second and Jefferson; went to the Empire, and found them there; at the time of the shooting in the house there were present the bar-tender, Dorf and Mr. Conners; I went in ahead of Conners; Ferguson and Prentice were in the bar-room when I got there; I then received an introduction to Ferguson, and drank with him; I was in the bar-room about fifteen minutes before the shooting occurred; Dorf was there, and drank with us; I was standing at the corner of the bar lighting a cigar, when I heard the pistol shot; I went out immediately and saw Preutice lying on the hall floor; don't know who shot him; I was reading a theater bill at the time; when I turned to read the theater bill, Dorf, Ferguson, Prentice and myself were present in the saloon; when I got into the hall I found Prentice apparently dead; on the pavement I saw nobody that I could recognize; I staid on the grounds about five minutes, and during that time about fifteen or twenty persons came up; I saw Dr. Vinton, who is present, asking that he be allowed to examine the body; I did not see Ferguson again from the time I turned away from the party to read the paper, until I saw him at the Coroner's inquest; I knew of no difficulty between them, and no cause for it, before I got to Memphis; Prentice and I were friends; I do not think I paced the house after I got out; I was excited and partially intoxicated.

James Conners Sworn.—I was in the saloon when the shot was fired; I had gone to the saloon with Howard; I was about fifteen or twenty minutes before the shooting took place; I know both parties; they were in the saloon when I got there; they were talking at the bar when I got there; the conversation was friendly, and we all took drinks on Ferguson's invitation; Dorf, Howard, Prentice, Ferguson and Huette were in the bar at the time; Ferguson asked me if I had any money, as he wanted to go and play against faro; he then went out; I don't know which way he went; shortly after I heard a pistol shot, and fearing that an affray was on hand, I went into the keno room, up stairs; as I was passing, I saw a man fall, just before I started up stairs; saw nobody going either way; as the man fell, his head went toward the saloon; I heard no quarrel, and the first intimation I had of such a thing was the report of the pistol; I did not see Prentice from the time I left until I saw him lying in the hall dead; I have known Prentice for about six weeks; got acquainted with him in Indianapolis, Indiana; he was, I believe, a Canadian; don't know if he was previously acquainted with Ferguson.

Officer Selkirk Sworn.—I am a detective officer; I was told to arrest Ferguson, and I saw him in a lager beer saloon, corner of Second and Jefferson; it was about ten o'clock at night; he was coming up stairs and I arrested him; he had no weapons; took him in charge and gave him over to Col. Beaumont; it was over a square from the shooting; told him I wanted him and he came right along; I left him with Beaumont; I never told him for what I arrested him; he never asked me the cause of his arrest.

M. Huette sworn.—Am one of the proprietors of the Empire, and live at 18 Jefferson street; was on watch when the shooting took place; when the pistol was fired I think Conners was lighting his cigar; there were two or three men in the room before the pistol was fired; saw neither Prentice or Ferguson leave the room; think Prentice went out with the party; they went out through the hall door; after they went but it must have been five minutes before the shooting took place; I had sold a cigar and made change before I heard the pistol shot; the party did not leave together; I was wiping glasses at the time, and dropped my towel, ran out, and saw Prentice lying near the door on his back; at the suggestion of my partner I visited the newspaper offices to keep the name of the saloon out of the papers, as it was accident that it occurred in the Empire; I did not see Ferguson again until after this visit.

James O'Reiley, an officer, was examined, but his testimony did not elicit any new fact, and only went to corroborate those already proven.

James Schooles sworn.—Was present in the house when the shooting took place; I was up stairs when I heard the report of the pistol; I saw a man in the hall; saw some men who appeared much excited; did not see Ferguson then, but made some inquiries, and was told that Ferguson was one of the party; I then went out to find Ferguson; I don't know the men composing the party; I put my hand to the head of the deceased, and found that he had been shot through the head.

This closed the examination, and it was admitted on the part of the defense that Prentice had been killed by a pistol wound, but contended that the burden of proof reflected no more on the defendant than it did on the other gentlemen who composed the party.

Gen. Sale admitted that there was proof to show that the deed was premeditated, and the question arose as to who it was that committed the deed. If the accused was supposed to be guilty, according to the evidence, he was entitled to bail. He was willing to admit that there was no proof that Ferguson did the killing. The fact that the accused did not inquire of the police officer why he was arrested, tended to show his guilt. It was one of the most extraordinary cases he had ever met. There was no positive proof as to who committed the crime. Certainly it was perpetrated by one of the party who was in the saloon drinking with Prentice; Ferguson was the only person who left the barroom before the deceased, and that but a few short minutes. He did not claim that he should not be admitted to bail, but thought there was sufficient evidence to warrant a grand jury in finding a bill of indictment.

Van Anderson followed Sale in a lucid and able synopsis of the facts of the case, and at the conclusion of his remarks, 'Squire Miller took up the case and evidence, and made a succinct but able dissection of it. The 'Squire was particularly good, and his effort, we judge, was the result of some study. Ferguson was discharged.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT AT JACKSON.—The adjourned session of the Supreme Court of Tennessee begins at Jackson on Monday next. The Court will take up the equity docket at the point where it left off when the Court adjourned. We publish the cases from the point on the docket at which the call will commence to the end of the chancery docket:

Moses J. Wicks (Estis & Jackson,) vs. Wm. B. Greenlaw et al. (Beecher & Belcher.

Sallie R. Coffee (Humes & Scott, Graft) vs. J. D Ruffin, (Yerger, Sale & Foute, Estis & Jackson.)

J. W. McKinney et al. (Beecher & Belcher, T. W. Brown,) vs. the Overton Hotel Company (Heiskell.)

John J. Wood, ex'r, (Finley & Keller,) vs. Richard A. Guthrie et al. (Estis & Jackson.)

Wm. Allen et al. (Humes & Scott,) vs Wm A. Furguson (Foute, Campbell & Stephens.)

Elizabeth Wooldridge (Wallace & Parham,) vs. Rufus Hill (Edginton & Halsey.)

Wm. M. Folwell (Yerger, Massey & Welch,) vs. Bank of West Tennessee et al. (Estis.)

Mary Murdock (Heiskell & Winchester,) vs. William Johnson (Smith & Kitterige.)

John B. Hill (T. W. Brown) vs. Wm. Walker et al. (Humes & Scott.)

Mary A. Blackwell (Jones, Humes & McRea) vs. Geo. W. Blackwell et al. (T. W. Brown, Yerger & Sale.)

Thomas R. Vaughn et al (Humes & Hallum; Milligan, Pickett & Hanson,) vs. D. Vaughn, (Kortreeht.)

Henry Laird, (Wright & McKissack,) vs. Geo. W. Scott et al, (Humes and Jarnigan.)

R. W. Patillo (Humes & Heiskell,) vs. N. M. Stout et al (M. R. Hill.)

W. G. Polk et al (Finley & Keller,) vs. M. C Armour, (Wilson.)

Memphis and LaGrange Railroad (Clapp, Vance & Anderson,) vs. Wickersham et al, (King, Humes, McRae & Wright.)

R. F. Horring et al, (Finlay & Kellar,) vs. Martha Horring, (Humes, Wilson & Beard.)

William Wallace et al, (Yerger, Morgan, Humes and Gantt,) vs. Geo. W. Waldran et al.

William Walker et al, (Morgan, Yerger, Grant & Humes,) vs. Merriman and others, (M. R. Hill & T. B Smith.)

John Johnson, (Humes,) vs. Anna B. Sale, (Yerger.)

John S Claybrook, (Gantt & Waddell,) vs Robert Wade, (H. C King.)

Isaac N. Moon (Wright & McKissack,) vs. W. P. Mathews and M. J. Wright, (Yerger, Stephens & Smith.)

BENEVOLENT. The following requires no comment. It is but one of numerous benevolent actions of this Company, and speaks volumes for them:

TENNESSEE AGENCY NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
22 Madison, 1st floor, Memphis, Tenn.,

R. W. Ainslie, Esq., President Howard Association:

Dear Sir: The officers of the "Northwestern Mutual" have authorized me to hold our suite to that of others to help relieve the great suffering in our midst. Enclosed please find my check for one hundred and fifty dollars for the use of your Association in your noble work of charity among the destitute.
Respectfully yours,
J. S. CHAPIN, Agent.

ROOMS OF THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
No. 312 MAIN STREET,
MEMPHIS, TENN., November 1, 1867.

J. S. Chapin, Agent Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company:

Sir: Your favor of the 30th ultimo, inclosing the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars for the relief of the destitute sick of Memphis, received.

Please receive the acknowledgment of our most sincere thanks in behalf of the sick in our care.

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,
R. W AINSLIE,
President Howard Association.

The above correspondence speaks for itself. This well-known Company, through its agent, Mr. J. S. Chapin, is never behind in deeds of charity when the suffering or sick call for aid, and it is equally prompt in paying all losses when they occur. Mr. Chapin is a just and reliable gentleman, and the Company he represents is one of the best in the country.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER.—The *Comical Countess* and the *Black Cook* was produced at the New Memphis last night to a fair house, every part being well and creditably filled, "our little Katy Gilbert" performing her character in most excellent style. To night the burlesque on the *Black Crook* will be played. The performance to conclude with *Orsilla's Husband*. Miss Melville will appear in both pieces.

THE COURTS.

CHANCERY COURT.—Stands adjourned until Monday next November 11, 1867.

CRIMINAL COURT, *William Hunter, Judge, etc.*—The Grand Jury was sworn in on yesterday. It is composed of the following named gentlemen: James A. Swaine, Foreman, S. S. Spicer, John Donovan, J. H. Ketley, A. Hamilton, Sherman, S. S. Lloyd, J. J. Peres, J. C. Luleman, John A. Allen, S. Strauss, F. Kaizenbach, Joseph Teufell, Michael Cody. The case of the State vs. J. Bolton, indictment for larceny, was taken up on yesterday but not proceeded with, as Court adjourned at an early hour. It will be taken up and tried this morning. Court adjourned to the usual hour today.

LAW COURT—*James O. Pierce, Judge.* The minutes of the June term were signed by Judge Pierce on yesterday, and Court adjourned to "court of course." The October term, pursuant to adjournment, will commence on next Wednesday, November 11th, 1867.

MUNICIPAL COURT.—There were no cases tried on yesterday. Judge J. F. Swayne presented the resolutions in regard to the death of the late Judge Thos. G. Smith, which were ordered to be spread upon the Records. After which, Court adjourned to this morning, at the usual hour. The cases set for trial to-day and to-morrow are as follows:

Wednesday, November 6.—85 to 44, the State vs. Tom Nowles, misdeme

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL,
MEMPHIS, November 5, 1867.

The money market for the week has been easier, and currency plentiful for all purposes.

Our Banks report collections very good yesterday, and the large amounts which have been paid on Eastern account causes an active demand for exchange. Gold and silver have not been offered freely since Friday last owing to the depressed state of the market; but they are taken as usual at ½c discount, while bank exchange passes among bankers at par. One institution bought to-day $20,000 at the latter rate. The current counter rates are firmer than during the early part of the week.

Gold has declined since our last weekly issue, owing to the payment of $25,000,000 by the Government in interest on bonds. The New York market to-day opened at 140¾, and was steady at noon. Our midnight dispatches will give the closing rate. The offerings in our market have been light for several days, and transactions are confined to very small sums. The buying rate is general at 138@138½c. A small demand exists, which is supplied at about the New York rates.

We have no sales of silver worthy of note. We quote it buying at 2c@par as to amounts.

City scrip is very quiet. There is some speculative demand at 80c, but holders are not willing to sell at that figure. The buying rate is nominally 80@80c, but a sale of $1000 between brokers took place at 80½ during the day.

County warrants are inactive—buying at 68@70c, selling at 75@80c.

Police scrip is in small demand at 70c, by dealers who sell at 75@80c.

MEMPHIS CITY SAVINGS INSTITUTION
DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver, Exchange, Government Securities, Uncurrent Money, Stocks, Bonds, Land Warrants, Police, City and County scrip, Etc., Etc.
No 16 Jefferson Street,
MEMPHIS. : : : : : TENN.

TENNESSEE.	Buying Rate	GEORGIA.	Buying Rate
Bank of Tennessee	par	Augusta Ex. & R. Co	6
" Chattanooga	40	Bank of Augusta	50
" Middle Tennessee	60	" Atheus	40
City Bank	60	" Columbus	20
Merchant's Bank	95	" Commerce	6
Northern Bank	60	" Fulton	40
Nashville "	10	" Ex're Stand	12
Ocoee "	90	" Middle Ga	80
Planters' "	88	" Savannah	35
Union "	88	" State of Ga	12
Shelbyville "	80	Central R. R. & B'k Co	95
Southern "	90	City B'k of Augusta	20
Traders' "	90	Exch'ge & Mech'cs	6
ALABAMA.		Ga. R. R. & B'k Co	95
Bank of Mobile	95	Marine Bank	95
" Montgomery	95	Mech's & Plt'rs B'k	5
" Selma	95	Planters' Bank	12
Commercial Bank	12	Union Bank	5
Eastern Bank	42	Mechanic's Bank	12
Northern "	6	Mech'cs & Farm'rs	10
Central "	6	SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Southern "	95	Bank of Camden	20
NORTH CAROLINA.		" Charleston	15
Bank of Cape Fear	20	" Chester	7
" Charlotte	30	" Georgetown	12
" Clarendon	2	" Hamburg	13
" Commerce	7	" Newberry	9
" Fayetteville	7	" S. Carolina	7
" Lexington	10	" State, old issue	10
" Mechanics	40	" State, new	5
" Wadesboro'	20	Commercial Bank	2
" Washington	10	Exchange Bank	10
" Wilmington	18	Farm'rs & Exch'ge	1
" Yanceyville	5	Merchants' Bank	8
Commercial Bank	10	People's Bank	40
Farmers' B'k of N. C	20	Planters' "	6
Merchants' Bank	40	Plant'rs & M'ch'cs B'k	15
Mineral Spring's B'k	25	South W. R. B'k	10
LAND WARRANTS.		State Bank	3
40 acres, war 1812	$ 85	Union "	90
80 " " "	90	FOREIGN EXCHANGE.	
120 " " "	100	Draft on England, Ireland and Scotland, $7 for 1 lb. sterling.	
160 " " "	140	France, Switzerland & Belgium, 3 55 francs for $1 00.	
160 " not "	135	GERMANY.	
BONDS.		Bremen $1.16 for 1 gold thaler	
M. & C. R. R. bonds	75	Berlin, $1.07 for 1 Prussian thaler	
M. & C. R.R. coupons	80	Frankfort, 69c for 1 guilder	
M. & O. R. R. bonds	22	Sweden, 26c for one Rixdollar	
M. & O R.R. coupons	22		
Tenn. bonds, old	66		
" new	54		
Tenn. coupons	79		
Miss. C R.R. 1st m'tg	65		
" 2d "	40		
Memp'is City b'nds	45		
" " coupons	55		

The cotton market for the week has not been active, and prices were lower than last week. It opened on Thursday in New York inactive and prices drooping, with sales of 300 bales. On Friday it declined ¼c, and has been dull and declining ever since. To day that market opened with middlings at 18¾@18¾c; Mobile, 19@19½c; Orleans, 19¾@20c. It closed dull and drooping, with a decline of ¼c. Our market for the day would have been active had factors been willing to sell at our inside quotations for middling, but they were asking 16c, and in some instances 16½c was asked, but not obtained. The sales for the week were however larger than for the preceeding one, and will foot up about 8000 bales. The market closed as follows:

Ordinary	nominal.
Good Ordinary	14 @14½
Low Middling	15 @15½
Middling	15¾@16
Strict Middling	16¾@16¾
Good Middling	17 @

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1		1,080
Received to-day	1609	
Received previously	29,822	31,431
		32,511
Exported to-day	1353	
Exported previously	24,466	25,829
Stock on hand		6,682
Receipts for the week	10,081	
Exports for the week	7,766	

Memphis Wholesale Dry Goods Market

The whol-sale dry goods market has, during the past two days, picked up quite sensibly, and the demand for linseys, kerseys, flannels, knit coods and woolens of all descriptions, is rapid y improving. We have no change to report in prices, but the tendency is to greater ease in cotton fabrics. Stocks are large and well selected, and prompt paying customers are dealt with on satisfactory terms.

BROWN SHEETINGS & SHIRTINGS.		Tennessee	22
Indian Orchard ¾	11	Swift River	20
Indian Head ¾	13	HEAVY CHECKS.	
Atlantic W ¾	14	Tennessee	27
Bedford R ¾	12	American	15
Bedford O ¾	12	Suwanee	15
Pepperell O ¾	12	PRINTS.	
Indian Head 4-4	17	Merrimack D	14
Appleton A 4-4	17	do W	16
Stark A 4-4	17	American	13
Standard	18	Dunnells	13
Pepperill R	16	Gloucester	13½
Utica 4-4	15	Spragues	13½
Monadnock 10 4	37	Amoskeag	13½
Pepperill 10-4	50	Wamsutta	16½
BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.		Atlantic	16½
		BROWN DRILLS.	
S. Washington ¾	11	Stark A	18
Canoe ¾	8½	Massabesic	16
Great Falls J ¾	14	Oakland	17
Reynolds 4-4	15	LINSEY.	
Hope 4-4	17	Stillman Plains	29
Lonsdale 4-4	20	" Checks	29
New York 4-4	20	Highland Plaid	17
Phoenix 10-2	15	Dickey ¾	31
Monadnock 10-4	42	OSNABERG.	
Pepperil 10-4	50	Kentucky ¾	27
Pepperil 11-4	60	4-4	23
OSNABURGS STRIPES.		Rock Factory ¾	16
Palmetto	15	Southern	16

Memphis Wholesale Boot and Shoe Market.

The boot and shoe market, which possibly was as sensib y affected by the sickness as any other, has again begun to assume its old proportions. Country dealers are in town, and are laying in their stocks. Prices of the better style of goods have not varied during the week, but low grades are declining.

Men's C. B. kip brogans	$1 25@2 00
" L. and R. kip brogans	1 25@2 00
" " split brogans	1 00@1 50
" " buff brogans	1 00@1 75
" " calf brogans	1 50@2 50
" buff balmorals	1 50@2 25
" calf "	2 00@3 00
" split boots	2 00@3 50
" kip "	3 00@4 50
" buff "	3 00@5 00
" calf "	4 00@6 00
Boy's kip "	1 75@2 75
" buff "	2 00@3 00
Youth's buff boots	2 00@2 50
" split "	1 50@2 25
" kip "	2 00@3 00
Children's split boots	1 00@1 50
Woman's split balmorals, pegged	2 00@1 50
" kip "	1 25@2 00
" buff "	1 25@1 75
" calf "	1 50@2 50
" pebble grain bals., p'g'd	1 00@1 75
" buff balmorals, pegged	1 75@1 75
Misses' "	1 00@1 50
" calf "	1 25@1 75
Boy's kip brogans	1 00@1 50
" split brogans	75@1 25
Youth's split and kip bals	90@1 25
Children's balmorals	60@ 90
Ladies' sewed kid and goat bals	1 75@2 00
" calf and buff bals	1 75@2 00
Misses' " kid and goat bals	1 25@2 25
" calf and buff bals	1 00@2 25

Wholesale Tobacco Market.

The tobacco market is firm. Anticipating an advance, our dealers have laid in large stocks. Advices continue unfavorable from all the tobacco growing regions; and though we have no change to report this week, buyers may expect higher prices in a short time.

Fine natu'rl leaf, light prods	1 00 @ 1 40
Fine lancy Va., new work	1 00 @ 1 25
Fine bright, pounds	85 @ 1 10
Medium "	65 @— 80
Com'on " "	60 @— 75
Good bright bf "	80 @ 1 00
Medium " "	65 @— 80
Smoking fine and fancy	75 @ 1 87½
Common	25 @— 50

Wholesale Market.

Since the change in the weather our general markets are greatly improved, and our streets begin to look more life-like. The trade of our city during the early part of the week was far from being satisfactory; but the frosts of Sunday night and the cold wintry weather which has followed, has invigorated matters very perceptibly. The Ohio river is also rising sufficiently to permit ordinary sized boats to come out with fair cargoes, and before the close of the coming week the activity now noticeable will have increased to actual bustle. Northern speculators are beginning to feel the effects of the policy adopted by them of hoarding up stocks whereby prices of produce are kept at present figures, and there can be no doubt but that the first opportunity of shipping will be embraced by them with eagerness. Corn, which last year was higher in this market than any other in the country, is now lower than at St. Louis; and after the cotton picking season is over, and our planters have the time, we think it can be shipped to that market with profit. The demand is very good with us for local purposes, and round lots are very scarce. New car comes in slowly as yet. Oats are scarce and firm. Hay is also scarce, but like corn and oats the demand is entirely local. Chickens, eggs and butter are coming in more freely, but the demand is active, and prices firm. Meal is have been scarce during the week, but the market will be amply supplied in a very few days.

APPLES, per barrel	$3 75 @ 5 00
BAGGING,	
India	— 27 @— 30
Kentucky Power	— 25 @— 26
Hemp	— 23 @— 24
BEANS, per bushel,	
Navy	— @—
BUTTER, per pound,	
Tubs, choice	— 40 @— 45
Common	— 16 @— 30
BROOMS, per dozen	2 00 @ 4 00
BEESWAX, per pound	— 30 @— 30
CRANBERRIES, per bbl	12 00 @13 00
CEMENT per barrel	
Rosendale	4 50 @ 5 00
Louisville	— @—
CANDLES, per pound,	
Star	— 18½@— 19
Paraffine	— 85 @— 88
COFFEE, per pound,	
Rio	— 24 @— 28
Laguayra	— 26 @— 30
Java	— 38 @— 40
CORN MEAL,	
Kiln dried	5 75 @ 6 00
CHEESE, per pound,	@ 16
Hamburg	— 17 @— 17½
Western Reserve	— 17 @—
English Dairy	— 18 @— 18½
Factory	— 17½@— 18
CHICKENS, per dozen,	
Young	4 00 @—
Old	4 00 @—
COTTON YARNS,	
No. 400, per dozen	24c. @—
" 500, " "	21c @—
" 600, " "	19c @—
" 700, " "	17c @—
EGGS, per dozen	28 @— 30
FEED,	
Bran, per ton	40 00 @45 00
Hay, per ton	27 00 @28 00
Corn, per bushel	1 10@—1 15
Oat	85 @— 90
Chops	75 @— 78
FLOUR, per barrel,	
Fine	6 50 @ 6 75
Superfine	7 00 @ 8 00
Single Extra	9 50 @10 50
Double Extra	11 00 @12 00
Thrible Extra	13 00 @14 00
Fancy Brands	14 50 @15 50
FRUIT, per barrel,	
Dried Apples	— 6 @— 8
Dried Peaches	— 8 @— 9
GREASE, per pound	— 8 @— 9
GUNPOWDER,	
Quarter kegs	3 25 @—
Half kegs	4 25 @—
Kegs	8 00 @—
FISH,	
Mackerel No. 1, per bbl	— @—
" No. 2, "	— @—
" No. 1, hf bbl	11 50 @12 00
" No. 2, "	10 50 @11 00
" No. 1, per kit	2 00 @ 3 00
" No. 2, "	2 00 @ 2 75

BANKS AND BANKING

P. C. BETHELL, President. J. K. P. PRITCHARD, Cashier.

TENNESSEE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
BETHELL BUILDING,
Corner Court and Main Streets,
MEMPHIS, : : : : TENNESSEE.

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business, Receives Deposits, Deals in Gold, Silver, Exchange, Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Uncurrent Money. Collections promptly attended to.

DIRECTORS:

JNO. C. LANIER, Pres'd't. W. H. CHERRY, President Gayoso Savings Institution. W. H. CHERRY, President Merchants' National Bank.
JAS ELDER, President P. C. BETHELL.
1868 to Bank. J. K. P. PRITCHARD.
se29 3m

BANKING.
MEMPHIS INSURANCE COMPANY.
ORGANIZED 1844.
OFFICE, 22 1-2 MADISON STREET.

J. J. MURPHY, - - - President.
F. M. CASH, - - - - - Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

J. J. MURPHY, E. M. APPERSON,
T. A. NELSON, J. C. JOHNSON,
Of S. O. & T. A. Nelson, Of G. Falls & Co.
J. F. FRANK, F. M. CASH.
J. T. STRATTON, of Stratton, Goyer & Co.

THIS Institution is prepared to receive Deposits, to buy and sell Exchange on all the principal commercial cities, and to collect Drafts on this city an tall principal points in this section. Remittances promptly attended to. F. M. CASH Secretary.

Planters' Bank Notes.

IN accordance with an act of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, approved December 12, 1866, entitled an act "To expedite the distribution of the effects of Banks which have or may make assignments among their creditors," notice is hereby given to the holders of the notes of the Planters' Bank of Tennessee to present them to the undersigned at the Bank in Nashville for payment between now and the first day of January, 1869, of they will be forever barred.

jy27 tjal,1869 D. WEAVER, Trustee.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF TENNESSEE,
MEMPHIS,
No. 12 Madison Street.

F. W. SMITH, : : : President.
D. A. SHEPERD, : : : Cashier.
my22 tf

THE DeSOTO BANK
OF MEMPHIS,
NO. 20 MADISON STREET.

JAMES FLDER, - - - - President.
W. H. WOOD, - - - Vice-President.
T. R. FARNSWORTH, - - - - Cashier.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF TENNESSEE,
MEMPHIS.

J. W. PAGE, Jr., : : : : President.
H. E. GARTH, : : : : : Cashier.
BANK BUILDING,
Corner Madison and Main Streets.

DOES A GENERAL
DEPOSIT AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS;
—DEALS IN—
Coin, Uncurrent Money and Government Securities.

Collections from all points Solicited.

sp10 tf

GAYOSO SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE,
Banking House 19 Madison St.

This institution, organized in 1856, has been in continuous and successful operation for the past ten years, continues to transact a
GENERAL EXCHANGE AND BANKING BUSINESS.
Will Receive Deposits, Buy and Sell
Foreign & Domestic Exchange,
Gold, Silver and Uncurrent Money.

SELLS Exchange in sums to suit purchasers, on London and all leading cities of the United States, and will make collections on all accessible places in the South and West.

E. M. AVERY, Cashier.
JOHN C. LANIER, President.
oc2 3m

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF MEMPHIS,
Depository and Financial Agent
—OF THE—
United States.

F. S. DAVIS, - - - - President.
R. C. BRINKLEY, - Vice-President.
C. P. NORRIS, - - - Cashier.
T. W. JOHNSTON, - - Ass't Cashier.

MEMPHIS
GERMAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 16 ADAMS STREET NO. 16.

General Banking
—AND—
American and European
EXCHANGE BUSINESS.

D. PANTE, - - - - - - President.
FRED. WERNER, - - - - - Cashier.
my22 tf

THE MANHATTAN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 9 Madison St., Memphis, Tenn.,

J. LEVY, Pres't. S. BORG, Cashier.
L. LEVY, V. P. M. C. KOHN, Ass't Cash.
[Successors to Levy & Borg.]
—DEALS IN—
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC EXCHANGE,
Gold, Silver, Stocks, Bonds,
Government and Miscellaneous Securities

AND all descriptions of Uncurrent Funds. Deposits received subject to check. Collections solicited and promptly cared for. aul tf

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK
OF MEMPHIS,
No. 293 Main Street.

NATHAN CORONNA, : : : President.
MARTIN GRIFFIN, : : : : Cashier.
J. J. JENNY, : : : : : Ass't Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

W. CORONNA,	JOHN DUTLINGER,
JOS. SPECHT,	C. A. DAMMAN,
A. CORDES,	JACOB WELLER,
N. HOFFHEIMER,	NICH FRECH,
H. H. METTE,	E. MEYER,
J. P. HOFFMAN,	AND. RENKERT,
J. J. JENNY.	

Collections made on all accessible points in the Southwest.

Exchange for sale on principal cities of United States and on all principal cities of Europe.
au21

ABSTRACT OFFICE.
ROOM NO. 1.
Corner Monroe and Second Sts.

WE have the Abstract Books and complete Index of the Register's Office, compiled by the late HENRY A. ORNE; and, after more than a years' trial of their accuracy, and a careful experience in the business, (not one mistake having occurred in all that time), we are enabled to furnish complete certificaments of title to all

Fort Pickering, Memphis and Shelby County Lands,

at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. G. J. CAMPBELL & CO.,
Successors to Rond & Campbell.

ROCK ISLAND MANUFACTURING CO,
TO SOUTHERN MERCHANTS.

IF you wish to supply yourselves for the Fall and Winter Trade with the very best descriptions and styles of ALL WOOL CASSIMERES, and with the most durable JEANS and NEGRO FABRICS,

All Free from Shoddy and other Impurities,

Order Samples from the sub criber, and they will be forwarded, with prices attached, during the months of July and August. From these samples you can make your selections and return your orders, and the Goods will be forwarded direct from the Manufactory.

JOHN A. YOUNG, Pres't,
Charlotte, N. C.

R. W. LAMB. E. B. LAMB.

STORAGE
—BY—
R. W. LAMB & CO.,
—FOR—
Cotton and Merchandize Generally,
At Charleston Cotton Shed,
Corner of Adams St., and Charleston Avenue,
au30 tf MEMPHIS, TENN.

RAILROADS.

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.
Reduction of Passenger Tariff.

ON AND AFTER NOVEMBER 1st, 1867, the rates of fare from Memphis to the various Stations will be as follows:

From MEMPHIS to—

WHITE'S	$ 50
HORN LAKE	75
NESBIT'S	1 00
HERNANDO	1 25
LOVE'S	1 63
COLDWATER	1 75
SENATOBIA	2 25
COMO	2 65
SARDIS	3 00
TALLAHATCHIE	3 25
BATESVILLE	3 50
LONG CREEK	3 80
POPE'S	4 00
HARRISON	4 00
OAKLAND	4 75
GARNER	5 25
HARDY	6 00
GRENADA	6 00

COMMUTATION TICKETS,

Good for ten or twenty trips, to be used within sixty and ninety days respectively, will be sold at the following rates:

BETWEEN MEMPHIS AND—	Good for 10 trips, Sixty Days	Good for 20 trips, Ninety Days
WHITE'S	$ 4 00	$ 7 50
HORN LAKE	7 00	13 00
NESBIT'S	9 00	17 00
HERNANDO	11 50	21 00
LOVE'S	14 50	27 00
COLDWATER	16 00	30 00
SENATOBIA	18 00	35 00
COMO	22 00	40 00
SARDIS	25 00	45 00
TALLAHATCHIE	28 00	50 00
BATESVILLE	30 00	54 00
LONG CREEK	32 00	58 00
POPE'S	34 00	60 00
HARRISON	36 00	65 00
OAKLAND	39 00	70 00
TILLATOBA	41 00	75 00
GARNER	43 50	78 50
HARDY	46 00	82 00
GRENADA	50 00	85 00

A. S. LIVERMOORE,
C. P. OAKLEY, Gen'l Superintendent.
General Ticket Agent. nov1 w

PASSENGERS,
TAKE NOTICE!

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE
—BY THE—
"OLD RELIABLE" ROUTE.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD,
—TO THE—
North and East,
—CARRYING THE—
Great Through Mail.

ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE
—FROM—
Memphis to New York

Without Ferry or Omnibus changes or delay, and is one hundred and eighty nine miles shorter to Washington, and ninety-eight miles shorter to New York than any other route,

From Memphis and all intervening points, to

Georgia, the Carolinas, Virginia Springs, Lynchburg, Richmond.

Fare to New York, - - - -	$38 25
do Washington - - - -	34 25
do Baltimore - - - -	35 25
do Philadelphia - - - -	36 25
do Boston - - - - -	45 00

TRAINS leave Memphis and Charleston Depot as follows: 6.40 a.m. This train arrives at Nashville

Eight Hours in Advance

Of any train leaving Memphis on same day. 6.10 p.m.—This train arrives at Nashville

Two Hours in Advance

Of Night Express by any other route. Smooth track; better equipments, and quicker time, than by any other route.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS
On all Night Trains.

Baggage checked through. Checks given at Hotels or private residences when ordered at the office of the Company.

Fare as Low as by Any Other Route.

Tickets to all parts can be procured at the general office of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, 278 Main street, corner Court Square, Memphis, Tenn.

A. A. BARNES, Gen. Ticket Ag't.
G. W. UPRIGHT, Passenger Agent.
SAM. C. WEAVER, Ticket Agent. oc22

Mississippi and Tennessee R. R.

Change of Time.

ON and after SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19TH, 1867, until further notice, the Passenger Train will

Leave Memphis Daily at 5 p.m.,

One hour earlier than heretofore.

Train Arrives at Memphis Daily at 8.45 a.m. This change is made temporarily, by request of numerous patrons of the road.

Parties wishing to leave Memphis at night and return in the morning, can purchase commutation tickets for twenty trips, to any point, or tickets good for one month, at reduced rates, by applying at this office.

A. S. LIVERMORE,
oct9 1w General Superintendent.

Quick Time
BY THE
NEW ROUTE TO NASHVILLE,
Memphis and Ohio, and Nashville and Northwestern Railroads via McKenzie.

Commencing Tuesday, Oct. 1.

TRAINS for Nashville will leave Depot head of Main street as follows:

Evening Express leaves Memphis at 4.30 p.m., and arrives at Nashville at 8.40 a.m. next day. This train arrives at Nashville

Seven Hours and Forty-five Minutes

In advance of Evening Train from Memphis by any other route.

Night Express leaves Memphis at 11:00 p.m., and arrives at Nashville at 4:00 p.m. next day. This route is

Seventy-Eight Miles Shorter

To Nashville than via Decatur.

FARE REDUCED TO $12 00

Through Tickets via Nashville to CHATTANOOGA, KNOXVILLE, ATLANTA, and all Principal Points in GEORGIA, ALABAMA and the CAROLINAS.

Fare as Low as by any Other Route.

Through Tickets and all information can be obtained at No. 277½ Main street, and at the Depot, Head of Main street.

M. GRIBLEY, SAM. B. JONES,
Ticket Agent. Gen'l Sup't.
ASA HILL, Passenger Agent.

OMNIBUSES of Memphis City Transfer Company call at all the principal Hotels before the departure of Trains, and Check Baggage to all Points. By leaving orders at Ticket Office, 277½ Main street, will call at any part of the city or steamboat landing.

JOHN H. JONES,
October 1, 1867. Sup't M. C. T. Co. oct tf

MEMPHIS AND OHIO RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
MEMPHIS, TENN., September 23, 1867.

TRAINS will leave the Depot of this Company, at head of Main street, until further notice, as follows:

Louisville and Nashville Express

Leaves every day at 4:30 p.m., making close connection at Louisville with fast Express trains on Jefferson ville Railroad for all Eastern cities, and with United States Mail Steamers for Cincinnati and all cities North and East, and is the

Shortest and Quickest Route to Nashville.

NIGHT EXPRESS—Every night except Saturday night at 11 p.m., making close connection with Mobile and Ohio Railroad at Humboldt, and with Illinois Central Railroad for St. Louis Chicago, St. Paul, and all points North, West and East, and at Louisville with Jeffersonville Railroad for all Northern and Eastern cities.

Cars Go Through Without Change.

Magnificent Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains. Baggage Checked through to all important places. Persons holding Through Tickets can stop over at any point and resume journey at pleasure.

Through Tickets and all information can be obtained at Ticket Office, 237½ Main street, and at Depot. SAM. B. JONES,
General Superintendent.
ASA HILL, Passenger Agent. oct tf

F. E. RADCLIFF,
Contractor and General Agent
FOR THE SALE OF
Stone Drain Pipe of all Sizes, Louisville Cement, Alabama Lime, Plaster of Paris, Etc.,
Has removed his office to
No. 39 Madison Street,
Between Main and Second,
WHERE he will attend to all orders promptly. Especial attention by experienced men given to all kinds of sewering.
my5 tf

J. J. RAWLINGS. J. L. WEBB. J. L. RAWLINGS.

J. J. RAWLINGS & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 254 Front Street.
UP STAIRS, - - - MEMPHIS, TENN.

We will sell COUNTRY PRODUCE consigned to us au21

THE MEMPHIS APPEAL

[Our young friend SULLIVAN sends us a poem that exhibits a marked improvement upon his former efforts, and possesses excellencies enough to prove that he may make himself a name. He must remember that one perfects himself by not publishing too much, nor too soon after writing. If one lays away for six months anything that he has written, he will wonder that there are in it so many faults that had not struck him at first. To revise and re-revise, to cor ect and polish, over and over, is a necessity to him who intends to be indeed a poet.]

For the Memphis Appeal.]

I AM WEARY.

BY JAMES H. SULLIVAN.

I am weary, I am weary of this ceaseless, ceaseless toil,
Weary of life's fitful fever, of life's clamor and turmoil.
I have struggled, I have striven, I have tried but my life has withered, withered into "sere and yellow leaf."
Oh! I'm weary now with striving, and my life has grown a weight,
I have stemmed the tide of fortune, but I yield at last to fate.

I remember, I remember in the halcyon days gone by,
When I, through the vale and meadow, chased the winged butterfly;
Till the golden twilight faded, then I left my sports awhile,
For my mother's tender greeting and my sister's gentle smile;
And through all the long, long night I'd dream of morning's rosy dawn,
When I'd chase again the butterfly, o'er wood-land, vale and lawn.

I remember once the treasure was almost within my grasp,
But it vanished from my seeing when I stretched my hand to clasp,
And my eyes grew sore with weeping o'er my luckless venture then,
But ere night-fall I found courage and commenced the chase again;
And I caught the gaudy insect, with its painted gilded form,
But the hues dropped when I clutched it, leaving but an ugly worm.

Thus, through life, with all my longings and the passions I have chased,
They have cankered in my bosom and turned hideous at last;
Oh! I'm weary now with chasing such vain pleasures all the day,
For they, like life's springtime, quickly lose their sweets and fade away—
They are pretty in the distance, and they lure me to the chase,
But a sting is hidden—hidden 'neath their faithless, fond embrace.

I remember, I remember when I sighed and smiled through tears,
Through the childish clouds of sorrow for my manhood's ripe years,
When my school days would be over, and no master's rod I'd fear,
But I'd be myself a master, and of any one the peer;
And instead of lessons learning, I a chariot would bowl along;
Ah! I little, little knew what 'twas to be a man and grown.

I remember, I remember when our house was filled with glee,
And the rooms were thronged with kindred, and with friends, if friends there be,
And the bright and yellow radiance of a Southern summer sun,
Then streamed gently through the window, on two hearts that should be one.
We were happy, very happy, but such blessings could not last—
Ah! my spirit grows more weary when I look into the past.

I remember, long years after, when their children gathered round
But I took upon her features ere we laid her in the ground.
Oh, my God, the mortal anguish! oh, the wretchedness and grief!
That have thrown me prematurely into "sere and yellow leaf."
I have watched and I have waited, when the sun shone o'er the plain,
For the coming of her foot-tep, but she'll never come again.

I am weary, oh, so weary now, with no one here to love,
And I long to greet the angel one who calmly rests above;
And I would this life were over, all this longing, this unrest,
That I might ascend to Heaven now and meet my lost one there.
Oh, there's one thing ever cheers me when I bend beneath the rod,
There is rest for all the weary in the bosom of our God.

MEMPHIS, TENN., November 1, 1867.

SEVEN-THIRTIES.—New York bankers are very quiet about the 7-30 counterfeit thousand dollar bonds just now, and hold them so securely that the Treasury Department has been unable to get one so as to have copies taken from it for use. Instructions were given to the Treasury clerks to enable them to detect the good from the bad bonds, but they have been unsuccessful, all bankers declining to give them up or loan one of them for such purpose. One hundred thousand dollars of these bonds are said to be held by Louisville bankers.

THE City Council of New Orleans passed an ordinance repealing all ordinances providing for the administration of the public schools. The Mayor has vetoed it. The Council is Radical—partly composed of negroes—and as it has failed to force negro children into the schools, the determination seems to be to abolish the schools altogether. This in face of the fact that ample provision had been made for black pupils apart from the white.

UNDERTAKERS.
J. C. HOLST & CO.,

UNDERTAKERS,
At the Old Stand,
NO. 330 MAIN STREET
au14 MEMPHIS, TENN.

J. FLAHERTY
C. D. FLAHERTY, WITH F. WESCHE.
FLAHERTY & WESCHE,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
FURNITURE.

MANUFACTURE all kinds of Furniture for the trade at their Factory on VANCE STREET. Keep on hand a large assortment of Furniture, and at reasonable rates. Also,

General Undertakers and Dealers in Metallic and Wooden Coffins.

Prompt attention paid to Undertaking at all times.

No 37 Union Street, Memphis. Tenn.

OWEN SMITH.

UNDERTAKER,
—DEALER IN—
METALLIC CASES AND CASKETS,
And Manufactures of WOODEN and ROSEWOOD COFFINS, of all kinds,
No. 368 Second St., N.E. cor. Gayoso St.
All Orders for Undertaking promptly attended to.
No. 1 Carriages always on hand to let for family use.
J. B. MCCAFFREY. W. R. CORNELIUS.

McCAFFREY & CORNELIUS

GENERAL
UNDERTAKERS
—AND—
EMBALMERS OF THE DEAD,
No. 317 Second Street,
Near Monroe,
Memphis, - - Tennessee.
METALIC Cases and Caskets and Wooden Coffins constantly on hand. my24

Trustee's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a Deed of Trust made to me by P. T. Hughes on the 3d day of November, 1866, and recorded in the Register's office, in Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, in book No. 58, part 2, pages 247, 249 and 248, to secure a certain indebtedness therein named, I will,

On Tuesday, November 26, 1867,

between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock a.m., in front of the Law Court rooms, in the city of Memphis, sell at public outcry, to the highest bidder for cash a leasehold interest in the following described lot of ground, in the city of Memphis and county and State aforesaid: Beginning at the intersection of the west line of South street with the north line of Beal street, thence running west with Beal street sixty feet more or less to the Bybee lot, then ce northwardly parallel with second street forty-five feet more or less to the wall of the old Union House, thence east, parallel with Beal street sixty feet more or less to Second street, thence with Second street forty-five feet more or less to the beginning. The said leasehold interest is held under and described in a lease executed to the said Hughes by S. A. and A. N. Edmond s, and recorded in the said Register's office, in book No. 55, part 2, pages 572, 573 and 574, for the term of eight years, commencing on the 1st day of May, 1865, the said lessee to pay the sum of three hundred dollars on the 12th day of May and 1st November in each and every year during the said term, and to pay all taxes and discharge to be assessed on the said lot or the improvements on the same by State, county, city, or any other authority, and if the said lessee to be paid at the termination of the lease the value of the buildings he might erect on said lot, to be ascertained by referees. The equity of redemption is waived in the said deed of trust. The sum of $1 299 76 is credited on the 1st day of November, 1866, on the indebtedness mentioned in said deed of trust. The lot is believed to be good, but I will convey only as trustee. JAMES ELDER,
no5-tds Trustee.

$2000 REWARD!

OFFICE MEMPHIS BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS,
MEMPHIS, TENN., Nov. 1, 1867.

IN order to more effectually suppress incendiarism within the city of Memphis, a reward of

Two Thousand Dollars

will be paid by the Memphis Board of Underwriters to any policeman or other persons who shall procure the arrest and legal conviction of any person or persons guilty of firing any premises insured by any of the Insurance Companies comprising this Board.

jed tf BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.

Notice.

State of Tennessee, County of Shelby.

TAKE NOTICE, that at the December term of the Probate Court of Shelby county, to be held at the Court-room in Memphis on the first Monday in December, 1867, I will apply for Letters of Administration on the estate of Mrs. M. E. Watson, deceased. MARY PATTERSON.
H. S. LEE, Attorney. no2 law5w

GREAT INDUCEMENTS!
CLOSING DRY GOODS SALE!
The Retail Department of
RICE, STIX & CO.,
307 MAIN STREET,

Is being closed out between October 8th and January 1st at Greatly Reduced Pr